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THE MORNING STAR
GOES ONE YEAR.
FROM $2.00 TO $3.00 CHEAPER
Than Other Dailies of its Class in North Carolina.

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.



Port Almanac—January 22.

Sun Rises	7.07 A M
Sun Sets	5 17 P M
Day's Length	10 h 10
High Water at Southport	10.00 A M
High Water at Wilmington	11.48 A M

The Weather.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE.
WEATHER BUREAU.
WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan 22.

Meteorological data for yesterday:

Temperature: 8 a. m., 56°; 8 p. m., 48°; maximum, 67°; minimum, 48°; mean, 58°.

Rainfall for the day, .37; rainfall since 1st of month up to date, 1 50.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Jan. 20.—At 8 a. m. the stage of water in the Cape Fear river was 9.6 feet.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina—Fair, westerly winds, slightly colder in eastern portion.

OUTLINES.

The War Department rejects the appointment of a lady to fill a vacancy, although she passed a civil service examination and was duly certified for the position. —— The Secretary of the Treasury is called upon for $18,150,000 for the quarterly payment of pensions at various agencies. ——Gen. Palma, of the Cuban Junta, publishes a statement, in which he declares that no terms offered by Spain short of independence will be accepted. ——An unsuccessful attempt was made in the Senate to have the term of office of all postmasters fixed at four years. —— In the contested election case of Yost vs. Tucker, from the Tenth Virginia district, the House decided that Tucker, Democrat, was entitled to the seat. —— A schooner was wrecked off Long Island, N. Y., and her crew of nine men perished within sight of hundreds of people who could do nothing to help them. —— Congress will be called upon to settle the Delaware Senatorship question. —— The German Savings Bank at Des Moines, Iowa, has failed —— Weyler has started with 10 000 men to march through Matanza province towards Santa Clara; he declares that he will crush the rebellion in Havana province this time if he has to slay every man, woman and child in the province; C. B. Pendleton, correspondent of the New York *Journal*, will testify before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs regarding the arrest of American citizens in Cuba. —— New York markets: Money on call was easy at 1½@2 per cent., last loan at 1½ per cent., closing offered at 1½ per cent; cotton market was steady—middling 7 5 16c; Southern flour dull and unchanged—common to fair extra $3 30 @3 65, good to choice $3 75@4 05. wheat—spot dull and lower; No. 2 red free on board 96⅞c, ungraded red 77 @97c; corn—spot lower and steady; No 2 28½c at elevator and 29½c afloat; rosin quiet—strained common to good $1 70 @1 72½; spirits turpentine steady at 27½ @28c.

They say that Foraker of Ohio has his knife whetted to go for Hanna's scalp when Mark bobs up for the Senate.

Those Richmond footpads who are holding up newspaper men must be novices in the business or strangers in the town.

Speaking of the proposed Republican tariff, an exchange asks "where do the consumers come in?" They come in as tribute payers.

Hon. John E. Redmond, the Irish leader, who is now lecturing in this country pronounces the English prison system "the most brutal in the world."

Wild Hog, an Sioux brave, is making progress in catching onto civilization. He takes kindly to a high shirt collar and also to considerable "sperits."

A German chemist has succeeded in producing artificial diamonds which it is said are not easily distinguishable from those turned out of nature's laboratory.

The record breaker long distance bicycle rider is a young Welshman named Linton who can spin over the roads at the rate of 30½ miles an hour and keep it up for several hours.

Chicago consumed last year 3,388,322 barrels of beer, and yet she raised much racket over her bad drinking water. But this was probably to create the impression that she drinks water sometimes.

Mr. Waldorf Astor, formerly of New York but now of London, subscribed $10,000 to the India famine relief fund. Queen Victoria subscribed $5,000, but she preceded this with a letter of sympathy.

THE MORNING STAR.

VOL. LIX.—NO. 103. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1897. WHOLE NO. 9,094

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
REDUCED TO $5.00.
BUT NO REDUCTION IN SIZE OF PAPER,
OR IN QUANTITY OR QUALITY OF READING MATTER.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

Attention is called to the following REDUCED RATES of Subscription to THE MORNING STAR:

TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Twelve Months	$5.00
Six "	2.50
Three "	1.25
Two "	1.00
One "	50

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

The STAR will be delivered by carrier at any point in the city at 12 cents per week, or 45 cents per month.

One of the charges against Judge Reese, of Georgia, was that he swore in a manner highly unbecoming a Judge when a waiter at a hotel spilled a plate of hot soup down his back, which caused the Judge to get his back up. But it cannot be denied that pouring hot soup down a Judge's back was some provocation to make him forget temporarily his judicial dignity and to go outside of the law books for language to render an opinion of the fellow who did it.

The Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, a New York Unitarian preacher, achieved some notoriety last Sunday by preaching a sermon in defence of suicide. Wright he may be in name, but that kind of pulpit talk isn't right. There is entirely too much suicide now without giving it clerical encouragement, and the trouble is it isn't the people whose departure would benefit it would meet that kill themselves.

Hon. Tom Reed says a good many people may think the life of a Congressman with $5,000 pay a soft snap, but they should remember that while it has its lights it also has its shadows. But, judging from the way the Congressman tries to hold his grip, the shadows are not very appalling in the Congressman's estimation.

Mr. Butler's paper, the *Caucasian*, announced early in the Senatorial campaign that the Populists wished to have nothing to do with Democrats, and did not desire any help from them in the election of a Senator. Well, they didn't get any Democratic help; so, it is to be presumed Mr. Butler is satisfied.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* does not approve of the selection of Senator Sherman for Secretary of State, and thinks that he is "disqualified by reason of his age alone." The esteemed *C. J.* will discover later on that Mr. Sherman is still youthful enough to be capable of a good deal of devilment.

Prince de Chimay, of Belgium, has instituted proceedings for divorce from the Princess, who eloped with that Gypsy fiddler. Some royal scandal will be developed in that case as a king, who had been writing clandestine notes to the elopist, figures in it.

A Virginia Court is called on to decide the question whether a gamecock is an animal or not. Questions like this might be referred to the North Carolina judicial functionary who decided that a bulldog was a weapon.

Kaiser William is becoming distressed because his wife is growing stout for he abhors fat women. Perhaps if he subjected her to a diet of some of his cooking it might have the desired effect in preventing expansion.

Two Springfield, Ohio, men claim to have discovered a process for making steel which lays over any steel making process yet discovered. And the steel thus made, it is claimed, will take a polish equal to nickel.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. G. BURR—Notice.
MARY F. VANAMRINGE—Notice.
MCMILLAN BROS.—Turpentine stills.

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— New front and side-lights were put into the display window of Taylor's Bazaar yesterday.

— Mme. Amae, spiritual medium, receives quite a number of visitors every day. She reveals the past, present and future.

— Amos Jones, colored, was before Justice McGowan yesterday, charged with the larceny of a pair of boots. The case was commenced but was afterwards left open until this morning.

— A pleasant day yesterday after the wind and rain of night before last. It was warm and rather oppressive in the forenoon, but a moderate wind later brought a gratifying change.

— Large numbers of turkeys, alive and dressed, are offered for sale now. The price ranges from 10 to 15 cents per pound. Fresh pork is less plentiful than it was several days ago.

— It is important that city subscribers notify us of all failures of carriers to deliver their papers. Call at or send a Postal to the STAR office whenever you miss your paper. Carriers who do not attend to their duties will be promptly discharged.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Mr. Thos. Myers is on the sick list.

— Chief of Police Melton returned from Raleigh yesterday.

— Mr. E. B. Wright, of Hub, was registered here yesterday.

— Walter H. Neal, Esq., of Laurinburg, was here yesterday.

— Col. W. S. Cook, of Fayetteville, was in the city yesterday.

— Mr. P. C. Enniss, of Raleigh, was among yesterday's arrivals.

— Mr. J. H Latimer, of Atlanta, Ga., was registered here yesterday.

— Mr. H. D. Murrill, of Jacksonville, N. C., was in the city yesterday.

— Mr. D. E. Sandlin, of Richlands, was among yesterday's arrivals.

— Mr. N. Schwab, of Goldsboro, was among the arrivals in the city yesterday.

— Gov. Russell is expected here to-night, and Representative Sutton Sunday.

— Messrs. J. L. Pinner and M. C. Guthrie, of Southport, were among hotel registrations yesterday.

— Mr. W. J. McDiarmid and wife, of Fayetteville, arrived last evening over the C. F. & Y. V. R. R.

— Mr. D. M. Murray, a regular reader of the WEEKLY STAR at Bannerman's, N. C., was a visitor at this office yesterday.

— Mr. T. W. McBryde, of Bennettsville, S. C., arrived in the city last evening. He will take the position of night clerk at the Orton hotel.

— Mr. C. P. Tharp, Southport; Mr. J. E. Young, Fayetteville; Mr. L. H. McClammy, Scott's Hill; Mr. Frank Wilks, Society Hill, S. C., and Mr. J. R. McIntosh, Darlington, S. C., were among hotel registrations yesterday.

— Among the out-of-town merchants in the city yesterday were Mr. Lee Smith, Jessup's Landing; Mr. G. C. McDougald, Rosindale; Mr. Joshua Smith, Whiteville; Mr. T. W. Murphy, Wallace, and Mr. J Q Herring, Berta.

Death of Mr. E. C. Robinson, in Baltimore.

Mr. A. B. Robinson, of the Postal Telegraph Company, received a telegram yesterday conveying the distressing intelligence of the death of his brother, Mr. E. C. Robinson, in Baltimore yesterday morning. The affliction is all the more painful from the fact that the family had no knowledge of the young man's illness. In fact his death was very sudden, one report having it that he dropped dead in the store of his employer.

He had been in Baltimore for the last three years, engaged in the drug business. Before leaving this city he was in the employ of Mr. J. Hicks Bunting, W. H. Green & Co. and R. R. Bellamy & Co. respectively. He was in the 23d year of his age at the time of his death. His father and mother and several brothers survive him.

The remains are expected this afternoon. Funeral notice will appear later.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.—151 bales cotton, 18 casks spirits turpentine, 27 bbls rosin, 4 bbls tar.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—387 bales cotton, 16 casks spirits turpentine, 53 bbls rosin, 44 bbls tar.

Carolina Central R. R.—81 bales cotton, 2 casks spirits turpentine, 82 bbls rosin, 13 bbls tar.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.—29 bales cotton, 12 casks spirits turpentine, 64 bbls rosin, 10 bbls tar.

Steamer Driver—3 bales cotton, 6 casks spirits turpentine, 67 bbls rosin, 87 bbls tar, 1 bbl crude turpentine.

Steamer E. A. Hawes—1 bale cotton, 25 casks spirits turpentine, 486 bbls rosin, 49 bbls tar.

Schr Gold Leaf—13 bales cotton, 7 casks spirits turpentine, 25 bbls tar.

Total receipts—Cotton, 665 bales; spirits turpentine, 81 casks; rosin, 778 bbls; tar, 311 bbls; crude turpentine, 1 bbl.

McMillan Brothers.

The firm of McMillan Bros. is favorably known throughout the whole turpentine region of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Alabama. Established in 1874, its business has grown until it is now larger than that of any similar house in the South. They have extensive plants at Fayetteville, N. C., Savannah, Georgia, and Mobile, Alabama, where they do a heavy business as manufacturers of turpentine stills and as general metal workers.

One Cent a Word.

Hereafter advertisements to go in our "Business Locals" department will be charged one cent per word for each insertion; but no advertisement, however short, will be taken for less than 20 cents

This is a reduction from former rates and it is also a convenience to advertisers who can calculate the exact cost of their advertisements, which must be paid for always in advance.

— At a meeting of the Directors of the Atlantic National Bank, held yesterday, Mr. W. C. Coker, Jr., was elected second Vice-President. This is a promotion for Mr. Coker, who has heretofore held the position of Assistant Cashier and discharged its duties with great acceptability.

If there is anything you want, advertise for it. Is there anything you don't want? Advertise it in the Business Locals of the STAR. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents tf

Call early and avoid the rush at Polvogt & Co.'s. †

SUPERIOR COURT.

The First of the Back Tax Cases Tried—Arguments by Counsel—The Jury's Verdict—Case to be Carried to the Supreme Court.

Hearing in the City of Wilmington back tax case, commenced Wednesday, was resumed and concluded in the Superior Court yesterday. Argument on the statute of limitation was resumed by Mr. Jno. D. Bellamy for the defence. George Rountree, Esq., followed for the plaintiff, and was replied to by Col. T. W. Strange for the defence. Col. Strange also claimed that under section 8, chapter 198, Private Acts of the General Assembly, 1858 59, the case should be dismissed, as the act referred to had not been repealed.

Mr. A. G. Ricaud, for the plaintiff, concluded the discussion and argued that chapter 182, of the Acts of the General Assembly of 1895, was itself a repeal of the act quoted by Col. Strange.

Judge McIver reserved his decision on the foregoing questions.

The amount of tax not paid on the property for the years named in the complaint was then given in by the plaintiff as evidence. The defence objected to the offering as evidence the tax for the years 1875 and 1876, as the tax had been listed by I. S. Murphy, trustee. The Court overruled the objection and the defence excepted.

Court at 12 20 o'clock took a recess, so as to give counsel time to get together, examine the records of the Board of Aldermen and agree upon the amount of taxes.

At 2 40 p. m. Court reassembled. Judge McIver asked if there was any substantial controversy as to the amount of taxes. Counsel on both sides answered that there was none. It was admitted by both sides that there had been a sale of the property for all the years named, and that the amount of the tax had been bid, but that the defendants had been in possession and had listed and paid the tax on the property since 1892.

The plaintiff here rested and the defence then commenced its case by offering as evidence the deeds of the city on the property for the years 1875, 1876, 1877 and 1878, but the plaintiff objected, claiming that the person (the city attorney) who made out the deeds, had no authority to do so. The Court sustained the objection and the defence excepted.

A deed of 1881, signed by the city clerk and treasurer and tax collector, was next introduced by the defence. As the deed had not been acknowledged, probated or recorded, the plaintiff again objected, which objection was also sustained.

Geo. Rountree, Esq., asked the Court to instruct the jury if they believed the evidence to return a verdict for the plaintiff.

Mr. Jno. D Bellamy asked the Court to instruct the jury if they believed the evidence, that the tax had been paid, to return a verdict for the defendants.

The question of interest on the tax was then ably argued by Col. Strange and Mr. Bellamy for the defence, and Messrs. Rountree and Ricaud for the plaintiff.

Judge McIver ruled that the ten years statute of limitation, section 252 of the Code, would apply in the case, but the three years statute of limitation, section 155 of the Code, would not apply. The latter ruling, the judge said, if he saw fit, he would set aside before adjournment of Court.

The following issue was given to the jury and answered in accordance with the Judge's instructions:

Are the defendants indebted to the plaintiff, and if so in what sum? Answer—$16 00, with interest thereon at six per cent. from 31st day of December, 1886; also, $112 50, with six per cent. interest thereon from 31st day of December, 1891, and also $112 50 with six per cent. interest thereon from 31st day of December, 1892.

The case will be carried up to the Supreme Court.

Other cases were disposed of by the Court as follows:

E. R. London, et al., vs. A. T. London. Verdict for plaintiff.

East Carolina Piscatorial Association vs. Thos. Perritt. Case set at the foot of next Tuesday's docket.

At 5.15 o'clock Court took recess until this morning at 10 o'clock, when the case against R. F. Holmes will once more be called.

Advertising Pays.

A man moved into Wilmington some weeks ago from a neighboring town. As he was comparatively unknown in the city, it would be reasonable to suppose that he was in doubt as to where he should purchase his supplies. But he didn't experience a moment's hesitation He gave his trade at once to a certain grocer and will doubtless continue to patronize him as long as mutual satisfaction shall be enjoyed.

The explanation is that the gentleman in question reads a daily paper, as a great many people do these days, and the grocer advertises in that daily paper, not occasionally, but regularly, not because other merchants advertise, but because experience has shown that properly managed advertising pays and pays well.

It is not that this merchant takes up so much space. His space, from the newspaper's point of view, is entirely too small for the amount of business he does. But small or large, it is filled every day, and in such a way, the result of painstaking care, that the reader's attention is caught and held.

Almost any kind of advertising pays, provided it has the effect of bringing the advertiser's name before the public, but it pays a great deal better when it is carefully and judiciously done.

Bargains upstairs and downstairs during the two days left of Polvogt & Co.'s Bargain Week. †

Friday and Saturday in which to purchase dry goods at unheard of prices at C. W. Polvogt & Co.'s. †

CHARLOTTE THREATENED.

A Bill to Amend the City Charter—Rads and Pops. Are Hungry for Pap—A Police Board Proposed.

A bill entitled an act to amend the charter of the city of Charlotte is to be introduced in the General Assembly. It provides for a police board of three members, with power very much like those exercised by the police board of Wilmington. The Chairman of the Democratic, Republican and Populist county committees are to appoint one member each. This board will elect or appoint all the salaried officers and "hands," and the "pickings" will delight the hearts and stomachs of Rads. and Pops. The bill fixes the salaries as follows:

"Section 8. The annual salary of the Mayor shall be $600; that of Chief of Police $1 200, Chief Engineer and Health Officer $1 000, Tax Collector $1,000, Clerk and Treasurer $1,500, Chief of Fire Department $1 000, Assistant Chief of the Fire Department $750, all other regular firemen $600 per annum, call men $130 per annum, cotton weigher $750 per annum, police sergeants $900 each, policemen $720 each, city attorney $600 and reasonable compensation for services rendered to the city in actual litigation or in matters extraordinary, and the Mayor and Board of Aldermen shall have no power to remove any of the officers or men elected or appointed by said Police Board or Superintendents, but they may be removed at the discretion of the Police Board."

The *Observer* makes this comment on the bill:

"Mr. Harvey Wilson's plan to take charge of Charlotte is rather a bold stroke, even for a Populist to make. It will not float, however, because there are too many sinkers attached to it. The Legislature of North Carolina has too much intelligence to pass a bill of that kind. The members of that body know Charlotte to be the pride of the State. They know that the town does not deserve to be put in chains, and they will not permit it."

The STAR thinks it more than likely that the bill will not become a law in its present shape; but if the *Observer* supposes the Republicans and Populists are not going to enjoy the municipal mush of Charlotte it is, we fear, doomed to disappointment. It is almost certain that the spoilsmen will serve Charlotte just as they have served Wilmington.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Wilmington postoffice January 22, 1897:

LADIES' LIST.

B—Miss Adlay Brown. C—Miss Lizzie Crockett, Miss Winnie C Clemmons. G—Mrs E L Green. H—Miss Hannah Harriss. J—Miss Josephine Jones. L—Miss Rose K Lindsay. M—Mrs Martha Marshall, Mrs Mickson. S—Miss Annie Stubbs, Miss Mamie Stetson, Mrs Marx Schloss. T—Mrs Grant Thomas. W—Miss Rattie Wright, Miss H A Waters. Y—Miss Dalien Yard.

MEN'S LIST.

A—Solomon Atkinson. B—Ben Burkley, Geo Bowden, Geo Brown, Jno Berry, Thos S Bowles (2). C—B Corbett, Walter Cannon. D—Dan Davis, F—C L Fowler. G—C E Gregg, William Grady. H—E A Hower, W B Hunter, J—E Johnson, J E Jacobs. L—Chas Lowrin. M—D L McRae, Daniel Martin, Jonas McPherson. R G Merrick (2), A W McPheeters. P—W C Price, Matthew Plenty. S—A S Smith, Otto Simon. T—J B Taylor. V—G R Vick. W—Albert Watson, Charley Waddell.

FROM DEAD LETTER OFFICE.

Lenora Fennell, M Jordan, Millie Martin, J N Ray.

Persons calling for above letters will please say advertised. If not called for in fifteen days, they will be sent to the dead letter office.

GEO. L. MORTON, Postmaster.

Pritchard Pops.

The following is a complete list of the Populists who voted for Pritchard for Senator:

Barker, Senator from Lincoln; Cannon, Senator from Brunswick; Early, Senator from Bertie; Newsome, Senator from Hertford; Odom, Senator from Anson; Parker, Senator from Randolph; Wakefield, Senator from Caldwell; Abernethy, Representative from Lincoln; Babbitt, Representative from Pamlico; Brown, Representative from Jones; Bryan, Representative from Chatham; Harris, Representative from Hyde; Hodges, Representative from Beaufort; Parker, Representative from Perquimans; Rountree, Representative from Gates; White, Representative from Randolph; Scarborough, Representative from Caswell.

Regular Pops Resolve.

The regular Populist caucus, at its meeting Wednesday night, adopted the following resolutions:

"*Resolved* (1), That no one be allowed to sit with this caucus of the People's party members of the Legislature who did not vote for our nominee for United States Senator, Dr. Cyrus Thompson.

"*Resolved* (2), That no person be allowed to attend the meetings of this caucus who did not favor and support said nominee.

"*Resolved* (3), That we will be governed by the majority rule of this caucus, and that we will vote in the open sessions of the Legislature in accordance with the decision of said caucus on all matters coming before the same."

Edouard Remenyi.

The great violinist Edouard Remenyi, who is to visit this city on February 2d, is planning a trip to South America, starting next April. He has had this trip in mind for several years, but his American contracts have never permitted it, so this will probably be the last chance our people will have of hearing this favorite artist, at least for a number of years.

Gingerbread Social.

In the parlors of the Young Men's Christian Association to-night will be held a "Gingerbread Social" for the members of the Association and a few invited guests. The affair will be mainly social in its features, but there may be some music, and light refreshments will be provided.

C. W. Polvogt & Co.'s Bargain Week lasts but two days longer. Come today. †

To-day is the big Bargain Day of C. W. Polvogt & Co.'s Bargain Week. †

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills Introduced and Bills Passed—Resolution Adopted in the Senate to Consider the Election Law and County Government.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

RALEIGH, Jan. 21.—The following bills were introduced in the House:

By Hancock, to amend the charter of Newbern; to make it a felony to steal any election book or record.

Resolution instructing Senators and Representatives to work for the repeal of the tax on fruit brandy.

By Hauser, to incorporate the Bank of Kinston.

By McBryde, to amend the Robeson county stock law; to amend the divorce law, so if a man is in jail his wife can remarry.

Dr. Curry was invited to address the joint assembly Monday at noon.

Bills to allow clerks of superior courts to appoint deputies who can probate deeds, applying to Columbus, Craven, Robeson, Wilson, Richmond, Edgecombe and other counties, was taken up and recommitted in order that a general bill might be prepared.

Bill to regulate appeals passed, providing that in appeals to a higher court evidence shall be sent up at the request of either party to the action.

Bill providing that guardians, administrators and executors who misappropriate funds are liable to indictment for embezzlement, passed.

Bill to protect furnishers of materials to contractors, by amending the labor lien law, was tabled.

Bill allowing Robeson county commissioners to hire or farm out the chaingang passed.

Bill was passed allowing the Wadesboro Cotton Mill Company to issue bonds to the amount of $40,000.

Bills to pay persons summoned by court as a special venire in capital cases the same as other jurors was referred to committee.

Bill passed its second reading allowing Richmond county to levy a special tax to pay the floating debt, fifteen cents on the hundred dollars and forty-five cents on the poll.

A bill was passed exempting from jury duty undertakers who are funeral directors.

Bill to incorporate the Carolina Exchange bank at Monroe was tabled.

Bills were introduced in the Senate to investigate the use of North Carolina histories in public schools; to incorporate the Lodge of Faith, Hope and Charity, of Craven county; to prevent forfeiture of goods sold on the installment plan; regarding the catching of fish and trapping, and the killing of deer in Columbus county; to reorganize all standing committees, giving Republicans and Populists four members each, and Democrats two.

Bill introduced by Abell, instructing Senators and Representatives to vote for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1, was, on motion of Grant, made the special order for Tuesday next at 12 o'clock.

Grant, by unanimous consent, introduced resolutions that the Senate appoint five Senators and the Speaker of the House eight Representatives to consider the election law and the subject of county government. The bill passed all readings.

SPANISH OUTRAGES.

Horrible Deeds of the Soldiers at Helen Del Sur—Women at Their Mercy—Many Women Die from Their Treatment.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 20.—A special to the *Commercial Tribune* from Key West says:

Among the passengers on to-night's boat from Havana was Jose Micando, from the interior, south of Havana. He reports a fight at Helen Del Sur, in the southern part of Havana province, two weeks ago, that the officials in Havana have not reported. A Spanish cavalry force of some six hundred men encamping there were surprised by 400 Cubans under Col. Sanchez, one of Maceo's old officers. The Spanish forces fought bravely but retreated within half an hour with twenty men killed. The Cubans suffered a loss of eight. The Cubans pursued, but were drawn into ambush and punished terribly, losing 50 men. They withdrew and the Spanish troops re-entered their old camp and began merry-making in honor of the victory. Late that night the insurgents again attacked and surprised the camp, forcing their way to the commanding officer's quarters before their presence was discovered. Then the terror stricken Spanish soldiers fled, flinging down their weapons. The insurgents pursued them for miles, killing and wounding over 100. The captured officers were finally released on patrol. The Cubans were received by the people as deliverers. After remaining there two days they moved northward. Three days after that a Spanish force commanded by the Guerilla Captain Felix Des Gratia, marched in.

After securing the Mayor and other officers as prisoners he secured the leading women of the place and then gave the town over to his soldiers. For the next twenty-four hours the Spanish guerillas had their own way with helpless women and girls. Seven men and four lads were brutally killed while attempting to protect their relatives. Many women died from their treatment. Two young women killed themselves rather than submit to the insults of the soldiers. The Mayor was hanged in front of his door, his wife and daughter being compelled to witness the execution. The Captain charged that he gave aid to the rebels. Two of the other officials were badly beaten and then released with a caution that the next visit meant death. The insurgents have set a price upon the head of this Captain and if caught his trial will be short.

— The funeral of the late Allan B. Brown, who died of a stroke of apoplexy in Washington, D. C., Tuesday morning, will arrive in the city this afternoon on the 5.45 o'clock A. C. L. train. The funeral will be from St. James' church to-morrow (Saturday) morning at 10 o'clock.

But two days left of Bargain Week at Polvogt & Co.'s. †

POPULIST CAUCUS.

Resolutions Adopted Inviting Further Co-operation by Republican Members of the State Legislature According to Terms of Agreement—Populist Bolters Enraged at the Denunciatory Resolutions Adopted by the Majority.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

RALEIGH, Jan. 21.—The following was adopted at midnight by the Populist caucus and a copy sent by its chairman, Senator Atwater, to Chairman Lusk, of the Republican caucus:

"WHEREAS, Terms of co-operation were last Summer agreed upon by the organization of the Populist and the organization of the Republican party, which expressly included and covered everything at stake in the late election, also all matters arising to be dealt with and disposed by the present General Assembly, except the Governorship, Lieutenant Governorship, Senatorship and Auditorship, which were expressly left out of the terms of co-operation, with each of said organizations left free; and, whereas, the first three places referred to above as expressly left out of the terms of co-operation have been respectively determined and settled in favor of the Republican party, and the Auditorship in favor of the Populist party, each party pursuing separate and opposite courses, with reference to the first three, as the terms of co-operation gave them a right to do with reference to all four; and whereas, each party has faithfully carried out to the letter every term and condition included in the same contract that has arisen up to the present time.

"*Resolved*, therefore, that the People's party caucus hereby communicates to the Republican caucus its desire and readiness to proceed to carry out in good faith all matters yet undetermined that were contemplated and included in said compact which binds the two organizations in present co-operation.

"*Resolved, further*, that we are ready to appoint a committee representing our organization to meet a similar committee representing your organization; the two committees to confer on all matters yet undetermined and, report their recommendations to the respective organizations for approval and execution as they may determine."

The Republican caucus had adjourned when the communication was submitted, but Lieutenant-Governor Reynolds said he had no doubt of its acceptance. He said the wording and spirit met his hearty approval.

The Republican caucus appointed a committee to-night to nominate three assistant enrolling clerks.

Six members of the Populist caucus were much enraged at the resolution passed last night denunciatory of bolters. Speaker Hileman said: "I do not think the caucus should have taken action. It did not favor black-listing any one. The resolution should be modified. Don't know what course I shall pursue."

Senator McCaskey said, "the resolutions are revolutionary, unless they are modified. I favor taking back the minority."

Fagan endorsed what McCaskey said. Representative Harris, of Hyde, said, "I see no alternative except for us to establish an organization."

Representative Whitmer said he voted against the resolutions and does not subscribe to them. Doesn't know what course he will pursue. Dr. Person also voted against the resolutions.

Bryan, of Chatham, one of the bolters, said to-day: "The resolutions are not only unwise and tyrannical, but selfish, purely the outgrowth of one-man rule. Butler is the man. We claim we are the true Populists, and Butler and his majority caucus are drifting to the Democratic party. Butler is courting the Democratic party to be Vice President in 1900, knowing well he cannot get help from Republicans, as he has passed the political deadline. Any insinuation of bribery on my part, or that I voted for Pritchard for office, is an infamous, malicious, downright slanderous lie. I favor organization in opposition to Butler."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Executor's Notice.

HAVING QUALIFIED AS EXECUTRIX OF the last will and testament of Stacy VanAmringe, deceased, on the 8th day of January, 1897, I hereby notify all persons indebted to my said testator to make immediate payment to me, and those to whom he was indebted to present their claims to me on or before the 22nd day of January, 1898, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. This the 21st day of January, 1897.

MARY F. VANAMRINGE, Executrix.
jan 22 1m



1874. 1897.

Turpentine Stills.

McMillan Bros.,

Fayetteville, N. C.,

Savannah, Ga., and Mobile, Ala.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Turpentine Stills

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EXTRA

KETTLES, WORMS, CAPS, ARMS AND BOTTOMS,

and Patch Copper kept in stock.

Special attention given to work in the country. Old Stills taken in exchange for new work.

When in want of anything in our line address us at above named places. ft tu jan 22 2m

Coal,

BIG STOCKS.

Low Prices.

Egg Coal, Stove Coal,

Chestnut Coal, Furnace Coal,

Tennessee Lump Coal,

Pocahontas Coal.

WOOD! WOOD!!

Oak Wood, Ash Wood.

Blackjack, Lightwood.

Send us your orders and you will be promptly served and fully protected.

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Orton Building,
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M. W. DIVINE & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO IRVING & CHADBOURN,

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WHITE LEAD,
Ready Mixed Paints,
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Glass, Glue,
Varnishes, Brushes, etc.
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Sole Agents for the celebrated Sherwin, Williams & Co.'s Pure Paste Paints. Tons of it used last year, and used on the largest and costliest residences and public buildings in the city. At the seashore it holds its own better than any Paint used heretofore.
jan 17 tf

LOOK OUT!

We have another Car Load of EXTRA FINE

Horses and Mules

to arrive Thursday, January 21st. Don't forget the day, but be on hand to get first choice.

MILLS & MONTGOMERY.
jan 20 3t

Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS HIS SERvices to the public as accountant, copyist or in revising manuscripts on literary or scientific subjects on reasonable terms for such work.

JAS. O. BURR,
dec 20 tf No. 419 Mulberry street.

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 22, 1897

A CLIMATIC ARGUMENT.

The Boston *Journal of Commerce* is not a political paper, but it believes in protection, as understood and advocated by the Republican champions of that system. But it is mainly interested in protection for the particular industries which are largely carried on in the section which it represents, and does not want to see the protective system so stretched as to cover the producers of the crude materials which these industries consume. This may seem somewhat selfish, but as selfishness is the controlling spirit of protection there is nothing unusual nor remarkable in an exhibition of it by a protection journal. As a sample we clip the following editorial:

"These agricultural papers which are giving long lists of important farm products as showing what we ought to raise ourselves, prove too much. Climatic conditions cut very little figure in manufacturing but they do in agriculture. For instance, it is pointed out that in six years we have bought twenty-five million dollars of cotton. Now this was nearly all Egyptian cotton and was bought in, not because it was cheaper or better than American but because it was a different color. Fashion demands the Balbriggan tint for underwear, and there is no cotton on earth and none other can be raised that has this brown shade. The Egyptian cotton costs four cents or fifty per cent. more than American, a pound, and it is only a question whether it shall be brought in raw for American labor to fabricate or enter in the shape of goods.

"Take the case of hides for which 158 millions of our money have gone in the time, would a duty of fifty or a hundred per cent. on hides have caused any more cattle to be slaughtered here? Cattle are killed for beef, not for hides. As to the 138 millions for wool, a large part of that was carpet wool, which cannot be raised here profitably under any reasonable terms. Carpet wool is a product of a semi-barbarous pastoral people. There are some things that, protectionists as we are, we hope never to see raised in this country till the conditions of their cultivation abroad afforded some chance, with the aid of a duty, of growing them under American conditions. Among these are flax, jute, etc.

"However, among the list of articles we import in considerable quantities there are some our farmers might have raised as well as not, under existing conditions. Among them are hay, dairy products, vegetables, certain breadstuffs, animals. In fruits and nuts we are making commendable progress. Tobacco we must import, because of characteristics of certain foreign growth. However, this and sugar would largely become a domestic product should Cuba fall into our lap. Regarding sugar, otherwise, it may become a question whether the vast sums sent abroad for sweets had not better be kept at home by the application of the bounty principle on the French and German pattern, to the growth of beet sugar."

This was doubtless inspired by the demand by some of the growers of Sea Island cotton for a protective duty on Egyptian cotton, which they claim comes into competition with Sea Island cotton, and the importation of which in increasing very rapidly. It doesn't want to see any tariff tax on hides, nor flax, nor jute, for the same reason that the manufacturers for whom it speaks want to buy their raw materials for the lowest price and in the market that suits them best. If it and the manufacturers for whom it speaks would be willing to extend to the American people the privilege of doing the same thing, they would be consistent and the tariff question would cease to be the exciting public question it has been for years, still is and will continue to be while certain interests claim the special fostering care of the Government and demand he privilege of levying tribute on 70,000,000 of people that they may prosper and grow rich.

But, regardless of the motive that may have inspired the editorial which we quote above, there is a good deal of hard sense in it, especially as coming from a protection paper, and it is as good an argument against the whole protective system as it is against putting a tariff duty on Egyptian cotton or on hides imported from other countries. The essence of the argument is that a duty should not be imposed upon the raw materials which our manufacturers consume, because that would enhance the cost of the manufactured goods, which is true. There is no good reason why a tax which is intended to be prohibitory should be imposed on Egyptian cotton which the New England cotton manufacturers desire to buy, because that cotton comes more or less into competition with our Sea Island cotton. If there be something in it that the Sea Island has not, and for this or any other reason the manufacturer prefers it he should have the privilege to purchase and not be required to patronize the Sea Island planters and pay them more, of course, for their cotton than they are paying now, for that is what protection means—simply a device to enable the producer to put up the price of what he has to sell.

If this be true of cotton it is also true of wool, not only the coarse carpet wool referred to in the article which we quote, but of fine wool, hides, flax, sugar, salt, coffee, tea, meats, fruits, and everything that enters into the daily consumption of the people. If the crude material should be free from duty because the manufacturer wants to buy it at a low price or because it cheapens living for the people and contributes to their comfort and welfare, so should the manufactures from these articles, or such of them as are used in manufactures, be exempt from tariff taxation more than is necessary to provide for the needs of the Government, which must have revenue.

There is as much logic in protecting the grower of cotton, or wool, or flax, or of sugar, as there is in protecting the manufacturer who converts these products into other forms and puts them upon the market. The Government has no more moral right to add to the cost of the garments the people wear by putting a tariff on the goods they buy, in order that the manufacturer may make money, than it has to lay tribute on the manufacturer and on the people that the grower of the cotton or the wool may make money.

If it is claimed that the capital invested in manufactories ought to be protected, and the workmen it employs ought to be protected, then as logically the capital invested in farms ought to be protected and the 47 per cent. of the American people engaged in agriculture ought to be protected. If some are entitled to protection all are, if all are not none are. With what reason can the manufacturer who demands the right (which he should have) to buy his raw material in the market where he can buy it to the best advantage, consistently ask that the home producers of these raw materials be compelled to buy his manufactures when they can buy the same goods cheaper from some one else? But that is simply what protection means, for if it does not enable the manufacturer to monopolize the home market and put up the price of his goods, there is no protection in it.

MINOR MENTION.

There was a good deal of thin, soft-solder talk in the supplementary proceedings at Raleigh, when Senator-elect Pritchard was brought in (accompanied by Governor Russell and his faithful Pop. supporter, Harry Skinner), to carry out his part of the programme and make some remarks. The most important part of his remarks was the statement that he hadn't changed his views on the silver question, but stood where he did two years ago, and would prove true to his pledges and to the people. This was partly inspired, no doubt, as a post-election justification of Hon. Harry Skinner and the Pop. contingent who stood by him, against a candidate of their own party, and thus made his election posible. Mr. Pritchard feels that he is under great obligation to this little band of bolters, and it would be double-distilled ingratitude if he forgot their leader or them. But Hon. Harry Skinner also had his say, and among other things remarked that if protection did not bring prosperity to the country in four years the Senator-elect would follow the example of Senator Teller and walk out of the Republican party. This was doubtless intended, coming after Mr. Pritchard's assurances, as a supplementary consolation to the Populists for the proceedings of the bolters and the knock out of their own man. The probabilities are that there will be more or less improvement in the next four years, and if we have a new tariff in the mean time will not Senator Pritchard claim the improvement as the result of protection, and won't that let him out of his conditional promise to follow the example of Senator Teller? Mr. Pritchard didn't take any very great risks in allowing Mr. Skinner to say that much, and the presumption is that it was said by his authority. In his present jubilant state of mind the Senator-elect is not worrying much over contingencies four years ahead.

* * *

Next to Hon. Jeter C. Pritchard, the successful candidate in the late Senatorial contest, the two gentlemen most interested are Hon. Marion Butler and Hon. Harry Skinner, each of whom was playing a game of his, under the cloak of serving his party and his country. Each was looking two years ahead and each was laying his wires for that time. As the situation presents itself now, Hon. Harry has the inside track and Hon. Marion is prospectively outside the breastworks, for Harry has made himself solid with his Republican allies and Marion has discredited himself. Two years hence Mr. Skinner will be a candidate for U. S. Senator to succeed Mr. Butler, and when the trouble begins Mr. Skinner will doubtlessly have the support of the Republicans, for he has earned it and will be entitled to it, while Mr. Butler will not be sure of the support of any one. He has lost his grip on the Republicans, has lost his grip on a strong faction in his own party, and has by his arrogance and offensive utterances made it impossible for the Democrats to give him any countenance or encouragement. In the meantime he will have to fight to hold the place of a leader in his party, both State and national, encountering as he must the antagonism of his competitor Skinner in one and of the disgruntled and envenomed Tom Watson in the other. As matters have panned out Mr. Butler has passed under the cloud, and we don't know that there is any particular cause for lamentation in that.

They have a new brand of Populists in Raleigh, the P. P. P. fellows, which translated stands for Pritchard's Purchased Pops.

Others have found health, vigor and vitality in Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it surely has power to help you also. Why not try it? †

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Clinton *Democrat*: Mr. Henry L. Rose died at his home in Johnston county on the 11th inst., aged about 21 years.

— Fayetteville *Observer*: Deputy Collector Troy Monday night seized Dave P. Williams' still and fixtures and twelve cases of whiskey, for alleged irregularities. Dave's friends claim that he will come out all right.

— Wilkesboro *Chronicle*: Boomer Childers was placed in jail last week upon the charge of attempting to outrage the 11-yea old daughter of W. E. Anderson, of Hunting Creek. Childers is a brother-in-law of Anderson, and lives on Anderson's land. He moved there from Alexander county. He had a preliminary hearing before Justices Garner and Williams and was sent to jail.

— Charlotte *Observer*: Mrs. Rufus Abernathy died at her home, four miles south of the city, yesterday, from pneumonia. She was about 64 years of age. —— Mr. James McHunter, one of the oldest citizens of Mecklenburg county, died at 7.40 o'clock last evening at the home of his son, Mr. Alex. Hunter, in Huntersville. His death was due to grip and pneumonia. Mr. Hunter was aged 84 years, 8 months and 1 day.

— Greensboro *Record*: A lot of factory hands at Haw River have to cross the railway tracks of the Southern on the way to their work every day. Yesterday morning a lot of girls going to their work saw a train approaching, so it is said, but thought they could get across before it passed. All of them, therefore, ran, but one in the crowd was caught and instantly killed, being thrown some forty feet in the air. Her name was Cheek, aged about thirteen years.

— Kinston *Free Press*: Monday morning, on the railroad, back of the college building, George Hawkins, a small boy about 13 years old, shot Erastus Daniels, aged about 15 years, a boy who recently moved here from Newbern. Erastus was running down the railroad away from Hawkins, when the latter shot him with a 22 calibre rifle, the ball entering back of the right ear, passing through the skull over the right eye, shattering the part of the skull that extends over the eye, and injuring the main muscle of the eye. There is no danger of the boy dying unless inflammation sets in. There are conflicting reports as to whether the shooting was intentional or accidental. Hawkins says he did not intend to shoot Daniels.

— Salisbury *World*: Constable Michael, of Conover, was in the city last night with an insane colored woman, who has somewhat of a record. The woman's name was Drop Cline and she was securely bound with iron bracelets and ropes. She has been in the asylum once before, and has previously attempted to take her life without success. Last week she went to an old well at her home near Conover, tied a rope around her neck and swung to what she believed her death, when the rope broke. The woman fell to the bottom of the well, a distance of about 75 feet, and was afterwards taken out. It was found that her hip was dislocated and she was carried to and from the cars in consequence of this injury. Mr. Michael took the woman to Goldsboro last night on the 8 o'clock train.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, possesses the ripe experience and ability to make an excellent Secretary of State. But there are no political and personal complications in Massachusetts to make it desirable to get Mr. Hoar out of the United States Senate in order to put somebody else in his place.—*Philadelphia Record, Dem.*

—— Those desperate enemies of the Ohio sheep are calling attention to the fact that Judge Lawrence was allowed to write the wool schedules of the McKinley bill, and that the Republican party received a terrible walloping in the next campaign. We are not quite sure as to what Judge Lawrence will say to this, but it will be something with "free trade" and "Cobden Club" in it.—*Washington Post, Ind.*

—— As the Nicaragua Canal bill is one which ought to be passed by the Senate, the chances are that it won't be. This canal has long been demanded by the people of this country, upon the grounds of national safety, as well as those of commercial advantage and convenience. A comprehensive and practical plan for its construction under Government supervision is embraced in this bill, and not a single objection worth consideration is advanced against it. —*Philadelphia North American, Rep.*

QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Rev. R. C. Beaman, recently appointed by the North Carolina Annual Conference of the M. E. Church, South, Presiding Elder of the Wilmington District, has made his appointments for the first round, as follows:

Scott's Hill circuit, at Scott's Hill, January 23, 24.

Wilmington, at Market Street, January 31.

Wilmington, Bladen Street (night), January 31.

Burgaw circuit, at Rocky Point, February 6, 7.

Clinton circuit, at Keeners, February 13, 14.

Jacksonville and Richlands, at Jacksonville, February 20, 21.

Elizabeth circuit, at Elizabethtown, February 27, 28.

Kenansville circuit, at Kenansville, March 6, 7.

Onslow circuit, at Queen's Creek, March 13, 14.

Brunswick circuit, at Concord, March 20, 21.

Columbus circuit, Evergreen, March 27, 28.

Whiteville and Fair Bluff, Whiteville (night), March 28.

Waccamaw circuit, Shiloh, March 30.

Magnolia circuit, Magnolia, April 3, 4.

Bladen circuit, at Bethlehem, April 10, 11.

Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "NEW GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." This new remedy is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidney, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure, this is your remedy. Sold by R. R. Bellamy, Druggist, Wilmington, N. C., corner of Front and Market streets. †

TWINKLINGS.

— Lucy—"Clara's honeymoon was completely spoilt."

Alice—"How?"

Lucy—"The papers containing the account of the wedding did not reach her."—*Tit-Bits.*

— A Climatic Trait.—Michener—"Straws tell which way the wind is blowing."

Oldpard (from Kansas)—"Out thar in our country houses, trees, an' bosses tell the same tale."—*Phil. North American.*

— The Friend—Tryhard, the funny man, has a happy disposition. He never seems to be out of humor?

The Enemy—I guess you haven't read many of his jokes.—*Cincinnati Tribune.*

— "Bobsy says he made a friendly call on you last evening, Major."

"Nothing friendly about it. He called my full hand with his four nines and went away with all the money in the house."—*Detroit Free Press.*

— "Now let it work," exclaimed Gen. Weyler; "henceforth there is no danger."

"How do you make that out?" queried the ambassador.

"Because," returned the General, proudly, "I have engaged an ex-pugilist for secretary."—*New York World.*

— "And yet you once said that you were dead in love with me."

"I really thought so at the time, but it appears to have been only a trance."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

— Comprehensive—"Are you feeling better this morning?" asked Mr. Propriety.

"In some ways I am and in some ways I'm not," answered Bobsly.

"Then I sincerely congratulate you and condole with you, Mr. Bobsly. Good morning."—*Detroit Free Press.*

GALLANT, BUT MISTAKEN.

And the Traveling Man Hereafter Will Mind His Own Business.

The traveling man said: "Either I'm a natural Rube, jay, buckwheat and pumpkin husker, or I'm threatened with intellectual paralysis. I wouldn't bet now that a gold brick man couldn't do me in a walk. I was coming in on the Wabash the other day, and just opposite me sat one of the most charming little women ever I clapped my eyes on. All that pink, pearl, ruby, peachblow, brilliant and golden business, don't you know? I'm no masher. I hate a masher with a deadly hatred. But I'm gallant. Women in distress or anything of that kind put me in better fighting trim than a month's training.

"Two or three seats away were two young fellows. One of them looked like a quarter back and the other was dapper and nobby. I saw the little chap making eyes at the lady. When he thought no one was looking, he blew a kiss at her, and her pretty face cast a red shadow on the window. That was my cue, and just as I walked over to enter my protest the quarter back stepped forward to get a drink. I was laying the law down to that dude, trying to keep my hands off of him, and all the fool was doing was rolling around in his seat laughing and trying to get his breath.

"I took a look at the lady, and when I saw her face buried in her handkerchief I was just going to jerk the offender hard enough to unjoint him, when the football giant grabbed me by the collar, yanked me to the smoker in three long jumps and a thud and gave me the greatest dressing down for an old, baldheaded, interfering and driveling idiot that I ever heard. When he told me that the couple in the other car had just been married and had made a wager that they could go to Detroit without being spotted as bride and groom I gave the porter half a dollar to capture my baggage, and I sneaked off on the wrong side of the train when I got here. The bloated railroad corporations can look after their own female passengers so far as I am concerned."—Detroit Free Press.

HOW HARD A GUN KICKS.

Results of Tests Under Different Conditions Carried on In England.

The London Field prints the results of tests with a 12 gauge gun weighing 5 pounds 13 ounces and having 28 inch barrels. One ounce of shot (270 pellets) and 38 grains of No. 4 black powder made up the charge used for both barrels.

At 40 yards the right barrel put an average of 123 shot into a 30 inch circle, the number varying from 95 to 140. The average velocity of the shot was 1,152 feet a second over the first 10 yards, a variation from 1,132 to 1,172 being noted.

The left barrel averaged 9 feet more a second and put 8 shot less into the circle.

Both barrels registered the same gas pressure, 1.38 tons to the square inch, but the kick, or recoil, was four-tenths of a pound greater from the left barrel, which also gave the greatest speed. The recoil from the right was 27.3 foot pounds.

Thirty-seven grains of powder behind 236 pellets or five-eighths of an ounce of shot put 110 of them into into a 30 inch circle at 40 yards, showing a velocity of 1,152 feet a second and a recoil of 22.5 foot pounds. A gas pressure of 1.23 tons was developed.

The kick of a gun is always of interest to a sportsman. On it depends much of a duck hunter's sport. If his gun kicks like a mule, it gives him a violent headache, every shot increasing it till at last he feels as if every heart beat was a cannon shot battering his head to pieces. Many a day's sport is lost by the users of excessive charges in guns of too big a bore.

In England there are two classes of sportsmen—the big gun and small gun users. The big gun users go out to kill, the other to enjoy themselves and to kill a little. The big guns are from 10 gauge up to 1 gauge. A big small gun is a 12 gauge, while an American firm makes a gun with 44 caliber shot barrels. The 20 gauge is considered the best all around small bore gun by most Englishmen.

An Arab Fighter.

W. J. H. Nourse of Boston, who was a member of the Nile expedition of 1885 under General Wolseley, thinks that General Kitchener is the greatest living fighter of Arabs. He knows their language and their customs, religious and social, and is able to go among them in disguise with impunity. During the Wolseley campaign Mr. Nourse and his boat comrades were proceeding up the river close to the bank, when they passed an Arab propelling an irrigation wheel. He warned them to keep to the other shore, but the voyagers only laughed at his words. Then they ran aground. The Arab descended to the bank and remarked in excellent English, "You d——d fools, I told you to keep away." The Arab was Kitchener, then a British captain and an Egyptian major, disguised to get into the secrets of the dervishes. Moreover, Mr. Nourse says no living man can handle troops and their trains in that country as Kitchener can. He knows how to break up the Arabs to prevent their concentrating. He will divide up his columns to draw the enemy to various points.—New York Tribune.

Oven Broiled.

When it is not convenient to broil fish over an open fire, it may be nicely broiled in a very hot oven. Prepare as for the usual way of broiling and lay with the skin down over a fish rack or on a piece of oiled paper in a roasting pan. Cook on the upper grate of the oven until browned, seasoning it at first with salt, pepper, melted butter and dusting with flour. To be palatable, broiled fish should always be garnished with parsley and cresses and sliced lemon or a piquant sauce.

To Join Lace.

To join lace lay one end over the other, so that the pattern in one piece comes directly over the same figures in the other. Sew the two together around the edge of the pattern, using the finest cotton. When it is quite secure, trim it nicely, and if the work is neatly done the joining will be imperceptible, except on very close inspection.

If one has not the proper slender brass rod on which to slide one's muslin window draperies, picture wire is an excellent substitute. An ordinary string cannot be so tightly drawn that it will not sag dejectedly in the center, but the wire will hold the drapery perfectly tight.

STICK TO THE RANGE.

THE KITCHEN IS THE CORNERSTONE OF THE HAPPY HOME.

An Exhortation to Young Wives Who Are In Danger of Concentrating Their Energies on the Far Circumference Instead of at the Center of Home Life.

A larger element of our lives belongs to the culinary department of living than we generally think stands to its credit. Not that mere feeding is the foundation of all the rest, though it certainly is not at the top. Upon the quality and character of our habitual means of sustentation and its preparation for the stomach depends far more of our success and happiness than most uninformed or unreflecting people would be willing to allow. The will, that supreme ruler whose mandates are to be obeyed, is powerless in the face of indigestion. Nor is it any better capable of performing its functions when the system collapses in a state of prolonged hunger. If home is heaven, so far as earth is concerned, the kitchen is its seat and reason for being. That implies cookery that delights, comforts and consoles; close and constant attention to the demands of the appetite for satisfying food; a familiar knowledge of what is in itself fittest for nutrition and of the most skillful modes of properly preparing it. It has become the silly fashion to consider all kitchen employment as degrading scullery work, unfitted to the lives of modern young wives and professed housekeepers. Nevertheless the kitchen is at the very bottom of the house and home. It stands on its living side and is its heart and hope. Better all kitchen than none at all, and too much rather than too little. It does not follow that an overdevotion to its requirements will necessarily lead to gluttonous indulgence, or coarse pleasures, or intellectual stagnation. There is more to be feared in the opposite direction from dyspepsia. We know that cooking schools and menu lectures and frying pan fakes are more and more on public exhibition, but they are not the same thing as the real performances in the kitchen that go on every day unproclaimed and unthought of. As the family privacy is or should be sacred, so are these on which the whole family machinery turns. The kitchen is not to be made over into a fashion and a fad. It exists as life exists and is its own simple excuse for being. It ought to be not only the workshop of family life, but the inmost expression of that life as it is recognized.

Young wives would quietly learn much if they would take hold of the kitchen department of their homes as if they meant to establish their new lives on something like system and reality. No matter if so many birds are not slaughtered for their feathers because they are resolved to stick to the range and the cooking utensils. The happiness to be got from these is far more true and dear and lasting than all that is distilled from the most thorny remarks of the envious and critical. If the wife of the youth did but realize the glow of affection caused by her loving personal care for her home above all places on earth, what pleasing and abiding associations are created in the hearts of husband and children by such simple incidents as the familiar creak of the oven door, the rattle of the dishes and the odorous warmth of the process going forward in the ever tidy kitchen, with clock ticking, and cat purring, and kettle singing, and potatoes boiling, and meat broiling, little more would she care for the hollow and dissatisfying competitions of fashion, the rivalrics of conceited sets, the strife for place in outside nomination or the pinchbeck ambitions whose luster lasts not so long as the struggle to achieve them. The truest sermon to be preached on this living subject is the one that comes straightest from the heart. It simply urges the young housekeeper who has been trying to live on the far circumference instead of at the center of her life at home to call in her fringery of vain hopes and dreams and hide it all away from sight for a time and turn resolutely and devotedly to the work of building a home into a heaven, beginning with the kitchen as the corner stone. Duty lies there for somebody besides the servant, who has, in fact, become the mistress instead. How soon would such a revolution in the domestic purpose become a social revolution also! What different faces would not the husbands and wives and children wear from the prevailing expression of discontent, peevish temper, uncertain expectation and never satisfied ideals!

Women may assemble, as they have an undoubted right to do, for the organization of schools and societies to develop the intellect, artificialize the taste and educate in the technique of terminologies, for the advancement of art and missions and linguistic lollypop and all the other fancied accomplishments of the chameleon character, but what another world is it not in their gift to create for us all by taking hold of the homely duties that run their lines across existence in every direction, by choosing what is not regarded as the aesthetic and dainty, by handling the loaf, the roast and the broom and imparting to the now distasteful the beauty of their own characters. Cooking is not all, important as that is in any view. It appears as if that was considered the most menial occupation for a noble and sweet woman to addict herself to. On the contrary, there is a fragrance to be borne into the associations and the memory from the well kept kitchen and the cheerful breakfast room that surpasses that which is distilled from any conservatory of the choicest and costliest exotics.

It is not drudgery where work is divinely done. Clothe it with affection, and no earthly wealth is to be compared with it. The kitchen precedes the parlor in all its claims for rights and privileges. It is true that everything has its time and place, but the kitchen and its necessary operations come first. Now it is become a mere annex, to be hidden from view like the trumpery that lies piled behind the barn or the shed. No social revolution can be so complete as that which begins with the kitchen department of the home. So long as the family continues to be the unit of the state, just so long will the summons from the kitchen continue to be the loudest heard. If it is degrading to be employed in it, then we should not be willing to degrade others any longer by serving us in so ignoble a place. And in that case, too, no time should be lost in rescuing so essential a factor in home keeping from its lost estate. The women of the land have it in their power altogether to decide what shall be done.—Boston Courier.

What He Would Do.

She (bidding him good night as the clock strikes 12)—I hate to have you go, Fred.

He—It won't be for long, darling.

She—Yes, I know, but it is so dark.

He—I'm not afraid of the dark, darling.

She—I know you are not. In fact, you seem to prefer it when you call on me.

He—Well, don't you also?

She—Of course I do; but, Fred, there are so many footpads on the street at night that I'm afraid something might happen to you.

He—Oh, I'm not afraid.

She—Have you a pistol?

He—No, not even a cane.

She—Suppose a bad man should stop you while on your way home, what would you do?

He (bravely)—What would I do? Well, I'll tell you what I would do, darling; I would run.—San Francisco Wave.

Rifle Practice at Night.

A luminous foresight for use in a bad light with guns of various kinds has been patented in England by Mr. Wipans. A tiny incandescent lamp, supplied with a current from a simple form of battery concealed in the stock, is mounted within a shield at the muzzle of the gun, and a faint ray of light, calculated to indicate the position of its source, is exposed in the direction of the shooter's eye, and this is sufficient to enable him to obtain the required alignment with the back sight and with the target, be it animate or otherwise. The special application of the sight is for game shooting at night and for service purposes—such, for instance, as the illumination of a machine gun used against torpedo attacks during the night.—Army and Navy Journal.

Liver Ills

Like biliousness, dyspepsia, headache, constipation, sour stomach, indigestion are promptly cured by Hood's Pills. They do their work

Hood's Pills

easily and thoroughly. Best after dinner pills. 25 cents. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pill to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

LYON & CO.'S

"PICK LEAF"

Extra Smoking Tobacco stands unrivalled for purity and flavor. It will please the most fastidious. Cigarette book with, and coupon in each package.

"PICK LEAF."

Extra Smoking Tobacco is the "*best of the best*," because it is made from the ripest, sweetest and purest leaf tobacco grown in the Golden Belt region of North Carolina and manufactured with the greatest care. Nothing but the *very best* goes in it.

"PICK LEAF"

Smoking Tobacco is at the top for delicious aroma. It is just as good as we can make it, after twenty-five years' experience in the tobacco trade. It is the result of almost a life time experience.

"PICK LEAF"

Smoking Tobacco does not pretend to make every mouth in the land as sweet as a rose, but does give a most pleasant, agreeable and delightful smoke to every one. Ask your dealer for it.

"PICK LEAF"

Smoking Tobacco gives the consumers the very best tobacco—two ounces for ten cents. It is made for that purpose, and is winning its way to public favor. It is indeed a winner.

"PICK LEAF"

Smoking Tobacco should be kept by all first-class dealers, who wish to give their customers the best smoke possible, 2 ounces for 10 cents. Keep calling for it until you get it and take nothing else in place of it.

"PICK LEAF"

Smoking Tobacco is pronounced by good judges to be the very best tobacco, and why should you not enjoy the best smoke? especially when you get 2 ounces and a cigarette book for 10 cents.

"PICK LEAF"

Smoking Tobacco is just what you want for "pipe" and hand-made cigarette smoking—and as you smoke it and watch the delicate blue rings float in the air, and realize the fragrant, aromatic flavor, you will, no doubt, be ready to exclaim long live "Pick Leaf!" Don't stop until you get a package. jan 19 1m

Electric Bitters.

Electric Bitters is a medicine for any season, but perhaps more generally needed, when the languid, exhausted feeling prevails, when the liver is torpid and sluggish and the need of a tonic and alterative is felt. A prompt use of this medicine has often averted long and perhaps fatal bilious fevers. No medicine will act more surely in counteracting and freeing the system from the malarial poison. Headache, Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness yield to Electric Bitters. 50c. and $1.00 per bottle at R. R. BELLAMY's Drug Store. †

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—		
2 ℔ Jute	@	6
Standard	@	6¾
WESTERN SMOKED—		
Hams ℘ ℔	12 @	14
Sides ℘ ℔	6 @	7
Shoulders ℘ ℔	6 @	6¾
DRY SALTED—		
Sides ℘ ℔	4¾ @	5
Shoulders ℘ ℔	@	4½
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—		
Second-hand, each	1 00 @	1 10
New New York, each	1 35 @	1 40
New City, each	1 30 @	1 40
BEESWAX ℘ ℔	23 @	24
BRICKS—		
Wilmington ℘ M	6 50 @	7 00
Northern	9 00 @	14 00
BUTTER—		
North Carolina ℘ ℔	15 @	
Northern	23 @	
CORN MEAL—		
Per Bushel, in sacks	40 @	42½
Virginia Meal	40 @	42½
COTTON TIES—℘ bundle	@	1 00
CANDLES—℘ ℔—		
Sperm	18 @	25
Adamantine	9 @	10
CHEESE ℘ ℔—		
Northern Factory	10 @	11
Dairy, Cream	11 @	12
State	@	10
COFFEE—℘ ℔—		
Laguyra	20 @	
Rio	10 @	16
DOMESTICS—		
Sheeting, 4-4, ℘ yard	@	5¾
Yarns, ℘ bunch	18 @	20
EGGS—℘ dozen	@	10
FISH—		
Mackerel, No 1, ℘ barrel	22 00 @	30 00
Mackerel, No 1, ℘ half-barrel	11 00 @	15 00
Mackerel, No 2, ℘ barrel	16 00 @	18 00
Mackerel, No 2, ℘ half-barrel	8 00 @	9 00
Mackerel, No 3, ℘ barrel	13 00 @	14 00
Mullets, ℘ barrel	3 00 @	3 01
Mullets, ℘ pork barrel	5 75 @	6 50
N. C. Roe Herring, ℘ keg	3 00 @	3 25
Dry Cod, ℘ ℔	5 @	10
" Extra	3 25 @	3 50
FLOUR—℘ barrel—		
Low grade	@	3 75
Choice	@	4 50
Straight	5 00 @	5 25
First Patent	5 50 @	5 75
GLUE—℘ ℔—	7½ @	8½
GRAIN—℔ bushel—		
Corn, from store, bags—White	42½ @	45
Corn, cargo, in bulk—White	40 @	42½
Corn, cargo, in bags—White	40 @	42½
Oats, from store	30 @	32½
Oats, Rust Proof	40 @	45
Cow Peas	45 @	50
HIDES, ℘ ℔—		
Green	@	15
Dry	@	8
HAY, ℘ 100 ℔s—		
Eastern	@	1 05
Western	@	90
North River	@	85
HOOP IRON, ℘ ℔	2 @	2½
LARD, ℘ ℔—		
Northern	5½ @	6¾
North Carolina	6 @	10
LIME ℘ barrel	@	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed), ℘ M feet—		
Ship Stuff resawed	18 00 @	20 00
Rough-edge Plank	15 00 @	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00 @	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00 @	22 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00 @	15 00
MOLASSES, ℘ gallon—		
New Crop Cuba, in hhds	@	22
" " " in bbls	@	23
Porto Rico, in hhds	27 @	29
" " in bbls	@	30
Sugar-House, in hhds	12 @	14
" " in bbls	14 @	15
Syrup, in bbls	18 @	
NAILS, ℘ keg, Cut 60d basis	@	2 60
PORK, ℘ barrel—		
City Mess	9 00 @	9 25
Rump	@	9 75
Prime	@	8 75
ROPE ℘ ℔	10 @	22
SALT, ℘ sack Alum	@	75
Liverpool	@	65
Lisbon	@	
American	@	65
On 125 ℔ Sacks	40 @	45
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ℘ M	5 00 @	6 50
Common	1 60 @	2 25
Cypress Saps	2 50 @	3 50
SUGAR, ℘ ℔—Standard Granu'd	@	4¾
Standard A	@	4½
White Ex. C	@	4⅜
Extra C, Golden	4 @	4¼
C Yellow	@	3⅞
SOAP, ℘ ℔—Northern	3½ @	4
STAVES, ℘ M—W. O. barrel	8 00 @	14 00
R. O. Hogshead	@	10 00
TIMBER, ℘ M feet—Shipping	@	9 00
Mill, Prime	@	7 00
Mill, Fair	6 50 @	4 50
Common Mill	4 00 @	3 50
Inferior to Ordinary	@	3 00
TALLOW, ℘ ℔	4 @	
WHISKEY, ℘ gallon—Northern	1 00 @	2 00
North Carolina	1 00 @	2 00

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COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, January 21.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Nothing doing.

ROSIN—Market firm at $1 45 per bbl for Strained and $1 50 for Good Strained.

TAR—Market steady at 90 cents per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Firm. Hard $1 30, Soft 1 80 per barrel.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine 28½@28c; rosin, strained, $1 35; good strained, 1 40; tar, 0 95; crude turpentine, $1 50, 1 90.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	81
Rosin	778
Tar	311
Crude Turpentine	1

COTTON.

Market steady on a basis of 6⅝c for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	4⅜	cts ℘ ℔
Good Ordinary	5⅜	" "
Low Middling	6⅜	" "
Middling	6⅝	" "
Good Middling	7 1-16	" "

Same day last year, middling 7⅜c.

Receipts—665 bales; same day last year 869.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina—Prime, 40@50c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 55c; Fancy, 60@65c. Virginia—Extra Prime, 60@65c; Fancy, 65@70c.

CORN—Firm; 38 to 40 cents per bushel.

ROUGH RICE—65@75 cents per bushel.

N. C. BACON—Steady; Hams 8 to 11½c per pound; Shoulders, 6 to 7c; Sides, 7 to 8c.

SHINGLES—Per thousand, five inch, hearts and saps, $1 60 to 2.25; six inch, $2 50 to 3.50; seven inch, $5.50 to 6.50.

TIMBER—Market steady at $3.00 to 7.50 per M.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, January 21—Evening.—Money on call was easy at 1½@2 per cent; last loan at 1½ per cent, closing offered at 1½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3@3½ per cent. Sterling exchange was very dull, with actual business in bankers bills 484½@485 for sixty days; 487½@487¾ for demand. Commercial bills 483½@484½. Government bonds were firm; United States coupon fours 112; United States twos 95½; State bonds dull; North Carolina fours 100; North Carolina sixes 124; Railroad bonds lower.

Silver at the Stock Exchange to-day was quiet.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, January 21—Evening.—Cotton market was steady; middling 7 5 16c.

Cotton futures closed quiet and steady; January 7 00, February 7 01, March 7 09 April 7 15, May 7 22, June 7 27 July 7 32, August 7 33, September 7 07, October 6 91, November 6 91, December 6 95. Sales 129,200 bales.

Cotton—net receipts 679 bales; gross 2,075 bales; exports to Great Britain —— bales; to France —— bales; to the Continent —— bales; forwarded 11 bales; sales 570 bales; sales to spinners 65 bales; stock 293,189 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 13,572 bales; exports to Great Britain 9,851 bales; to France —— bales; to the Continent —— bales; stock 1,086,426 bales.

Total so far this week—Net receipts 112,270 bales; exports to Great Britain 61,578 bales; to France 26,441 bales; to the Continent 34,429 bales.

Total since September 1—Net receipts 5,842,708 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,180,581 bales; exports to France 489,493 bales; exports to the Continent 1,258,898 bales; to the Channel 5,481 bales.

Flour neglected, easy and unchanged; Southern flour was dull and unchanged; common to fair extra $3 30@3 65; good to choice $3 75@4 05. Wheat—spot market dull and lower, with options closing firm; No. 2 red free on board 96⅝c; ungraded red 77@97c; options opened weak and declined ⅜c, rallied ⅛c and closed steady at ⅛@¼c under yesterday; No. 2 red January 88⅝c; March 89⅝c; May 85⅝c; July 82⅝c. Corn—spot more active for exports, ⅛@¼c lower and steady; No. 2 28¼c at elevator and 29½c afloat; options were dull and weak at ⅛@¼c decline; January 28⅛c; May 30c; July 31c. Oats—spot dull but steady; options dull and easier; January 22⅛c; February 22⅛c; May 22½c; spot prices—No. 2, 22c; No. 2 white 24½c; mixed Western 22@24c. Pork firm, new mess $8 50@9 00. Butter—choice firm; demand fair; State dairy 10@15½c; do. creamery 13@19c; Elgins 20c. Eggs steady; State and Pennsylvania 16½c; ice house 12@18c; Western fresh 15½c; do. per case $1 75@3 00; Southern 14½@15½c; limed 13c. Cotton seed oil quiet; crude 20c; yellow prime 23½@23½c. Rice firm, in fair demand and unchanged. Molasses dull steady and unchanged. Peanuts quiet; fancy hand picked 3⅞@4c. Coffee barely steady and unchanged to 5 points down; March $9 45@9 50 April $9 50, May $9 50; September $9 60 @9 65; December $9 60; spot Rio dull and nominal; No. 7 $10 00. Sugar—raw dull but steady; fair refining 2 13 16c; refined dull and unchanged.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—Cash quotations: Flour was quiet, easy and unchanged. Wheat—No. 2 spring 76¾@78⅜c; No. 2 red 87½@88⅝c. Corn—No. 2 22¼c. Oats—No. 2 16½c. Mess pork $7 82½@7 85. Lard, $3 95@3 07½. Short rib sides, loose, $3 97½@4 22½. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, $4 25@4 50. Short clear sides, boxed, $4 12½@4 25. Whiskey $1 18.

The leading futures ranged as follows, opening, highest, lowest and closing: Wheat—January 77⅛, 77⅝, 76⅞, 77¼c; May 79⅜@79⅞, 79⅞, 79⅛, 79⅜@79⅛c; July 75⅛@75⅜, 75⅞, 75⅛, 75⅝c. Corn—January 22, 22, 21⅛, 21⅝c; May 24⅛, 24⅛, 24, 24@24⅛c; July 25⅜, 25⅜, 25⅛, 25⅛c. Oats—No. 2 January 15⅝, 15⅝, 15⅝, 15⅛; May 18, 18, 17⅞, 17⅞c; July 18⅛, 18⅝, 18⅛, 18⅝c. Pork—January $7 80, 7 80, 7 80, 7 80, May $8 02½, 8 02½, 7 95, 7 97½. Lard—January $3 95, 3 95, 3 95, 3 95; May $4 10, 4 10, 4 07½, 4 07½. Short ribs—January $4 07½, 4 07½, 4 07½, 4 07½; May $4 15, 4 15, 4 10, 4 12½.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 21.—Flour dull. Wheat dull; spot 90½c bid; May 87@87⅛c; Southern by sample 92@93c; do on grade 86½@91½c. Corn weak; spot and January 25½@25⅝c; February 25⅝@26c; March 26⅛@26⅛c; April 27@27⅛c. Steamer mixed 23⅛@23⅝c; Southern white 23⅛@27⅛c; do yellow 21⅛@26½c. Oats quiet; No. 2 white 24@25c; No. 2 mixed 21@22c.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

January 21.—Galveston, firm at 6 15 16, net receipts 3,878 bales; Norfolk, firm a 6⅝, net receipts 1,419 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 7 5 16 net receipts — bales; Boston, quiet at 7, net receipts 259 bales; Wilmington, steady at 6⅝, receipts 665 bales; Philadelphia, quiet at 7 9 16c, net receipts 50 bales; Savannah, firm at 6 13-16, net receipts 3,317 bales; New Orleans, firm at 6 15-16, net receipts 3,560 bales; Mobile, quiet at 6 13 16, net receipts 64 bales; Memphis, steady at 6⅝, net receipts 869 bales; Augusta, firm at 7⅛, net receipts 325 bales; Charleston, firm at 6⅝, net receipts 298 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 21.—12.30 P. M.—Cotton, demand fair and prices steady. American middling 3 31 32d. Sales 12,000 bales, of which 11,400 were American; speculation and export 500. Receipts 5,800 bales, all of which were American. Futures opened quiet and demand moderate. American middling (l m c) January 4 61 64d; January and February 3 60 64d; February and March 3 60-64d; March and April 3 60-64d; April and May 3 60 64d; May and June 3 61-64d; July and August 3 62 64d; October and November 3 51 64d. Futures quiet, but steady.

12.45 P. M.—American spot grades 1 32d higher. American middling fair 4 7 16d; good middling 4¼d; middling 4d; low middling 3¾d; good ordinary 3⅝d; ordinary 3 9-16d.

4 P. M.—American middling (l m c) January 3 62 64@3 63 64d buyer. January and February 3 62 64d seller; February and March 3 61-64@3 62-64d buyer; March and April 3 61 64@3 62-64d buyer; April and May 3 62 64d buyer; May and June 3 62 64@3 63 64d buyer; June and July 3 63-64d seller. July and August 3 63 64d buyer. August and September 3 61 64@3 62 64d value; September and October 3 55 64@3 56-64d value; October and November (unofficial) 3 52-64d value. Futures closed steady.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Nor barque Flora, 501 tons, Straubo, Para.

Ger stmr Faedrelandet, 983 tons, Christiansen, Hamburg, Heide & Co.

Steamer Driver, Robinson, Fayetteville, R R Love.

Steamer E A Hawes, Ward, Clear Run, Jas Madden.

Stmr Oneida, Chichester, Georgetown, H G Smallbones.

CLEARED.

Steamer E A Hawes, Ward, Clear Run, Jas Madden.

Steamer Driver, Robinson, Fayetteville, R R Love.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 22, 1897.

SCHOONERS.

Ella G Ellis, 230 tons, Cushman Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

D J Sawyer, 288 tons, Kelly, ——.

R A Snow, 165 tons, Pillsbury, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Adelia T Carleton, 208 tons, Wall, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

W C Wickham, 316 tons, Evan, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Ida C Schoolcraft, 306 tons, Booye, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Morancy, 160 tons, Torrey, J T Riley & Co.

STEAMSHIPS.

Antonio Zambrana, (Nor), 855 tons, Fagerlie, Jas H Chadbourn & Co.

Cratborne (Br), 1,695 tons, Lewis, Alex Sprunt & Son.

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Audhill (Nor) 448 tons, Aas Paterson, Downing & Co.

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50 " Soda and Oyster Crackers
50 Cases Standard Weight Oysters.
50 " Sardines.

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Castoria destroys worms, allays feverishness, cures diarrhœa and wind colic, relieves teething troubles, and cures constipation. Castoria contains no paregoric, morphine, or opium in any form.

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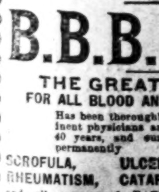
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aug 30ly eow tu

THE LAND O' THE LEAL.

I'm wearing awa' Jean,
Like snaw when it's thaw, Jean,
I'm wearing awa'
To the land o' the leal.
They's nae sorrow there, Jean,
There's neither cauld nor care, Jean,
The day is aye fair
In the land o' the leal.

Ye were aye leal and true, Jean,
Your task's ended noo' Jean,
And I'll welcome you
To the land o' the leal.
Our bonnie bairn's there, Jean,
She was baith guid and fair, Jean,
Oh! we grudged her right sair
To the land o' the leal.

Then dry that tearfu' e'e, Jean,
My soul langs to be free, Jean,
And angels wait on me
To the land o' the leal.
Now fare ye weel, my ain Jean,
This warld's care is vain, Jean;
We'll meet and aye be fain
In the land o' the leal.

—Lady Nairn.

MARRYING FOR MONEY.

Clever Defense of a Much Condemned Matrimonial Step.

Among the unnecessarily harsh judgments pronounced upon human actions may be classed the universal scorn expressed toward the girl who marries for money. There are those who do not hesitate to draw the most odious comparisons between such a girl and others of her sex, says a writer in Vogue.

Making of love, so called, a sort of fetich, the world defies what is, after all, but an instinct, as though it were a grander, finer thing than courage or probity or self denial, or any other really beautiful human trait. It applauds any insanity committed in the name of love, provided always that the conventions are observed. Love that leads to the degraded life of the tenements, to alliances with the diseased or morally weak, that throws away years of training in an art or a science, that breaks the hearts of parents—all of these things, and many as monstrous, are excused if only "love" is offered as a reason for their doing.

In a world like this, where, in spite of countless public and private charities for the alleviation of their sufferings and the permanent bettering of their conditions, thousands of helpless little ones expiate by cruel suffering and acute want their parents' scorn of money considerations in matrimonial alliances, it cannot surely be wholly reprehensible to look with favor on moneyed alliances.

Sentiment is, indeed, to be preferred to sordidness, but the girl who decides for the decencies as well as the luxuries of life, for herself and any children that may be born to her, by choosing wealth instead of poverty is not necessarily sordid, and, beautiful though sentiment may be, when to cherish it means inevitably life in small, unwholesome quarters, the hot, stuffy town for the children even in their critical second summer (since the little home cannot spare the services of its mistress—nor is there any money to spare for the season's needed outing), when—as is usually the case—sentiment means all this frightful injustice to little, helpless beings, the price is too high, and it ceases to be a virtue.

Couleur de Rose.

There is a story told of an English woman whose husband was in politics, and who was in consequence obliged to entertain numerous people in whom she not only felt no possible interest, but many of whom were absolutely distasteful to her. It was exceedingly trying at times, this being forced to welcome unwelcome visitors with a show of cordiality, but a subtle plan of revenge, which would at the same time afford her amusement, finally occurred to her. At the next large dinner that she and her husband gave the room was lighted by little electric lights with colored globes, which were suspended from the ceiling and hung above the table in a big circle. Upon such of the guests as had been the lady's choice a soft, rosy light was cast, making men and women alike appear at their best, while here and there ghastly green rays fell upon some unfortunate constituent of her husband who was too much impressed by the magnificence of the feast to have any thought for his or her appearance.

A Boy's Compliment.

It was at a Narragansett hotel, where Mrs. Yznaga, the mother of the Duchess of Manchester and Lady Lister-Kaye, was spending the summer. There was the usual crowd of children in the house, who were all gathered in their own particular parlor one rainy day playing a game the dramatis personæ of which included a queen.

"So the queen went and stayed at a boarding house," said one child, continuing her majesty's adventures. Another, with a more definite idea of the habits of royalty, expostulated. "Queens don't go to boarding houses," she said.

"Mrs. Yznaga's here and she's a queen!" retorted a little boy triumphantly. And he really thought it.—Exchange.

Abigail.

The term "abigail," as applied to ladies' maids, originated from the Christian name of Mrs. Masham, better known as Abigail Masham, at first a waiting maid upon Queen Anne and at last the intriguing favorite who supplanted the Duchess of Marlborough in the good graces of that sovereign.

Not Inconsistent.

"What do you think? Young Danbyrr is going to marry the rich old Rokse girl. And he used to talk so much about being forever wedded to art."

"Well, she's mostly art."—Indianapolis Journal.

Waste paper, even when written or printed on, can be made over in the mills. The ink is removed by treating the pulp with soda, which unites with the oil of the ink and allows the color to settle as a sediment.

WOMAN AND HOME.

HIGH POSITION HELD BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN IN FRANCE.

Miss Alcott's Philosophy—The Discontented Woman—Child Education by Play. The Cuban Baby's Cabinet—Ink Decorations—Glace Fruits at Home.

Few American women who have married in Europe occupy a higher position than the Vicomtesse Houssaye. Her husband, Henri Houssaye, is one of the "Forty Immortals" of the French academy. He is the son of Arsene Houssaye, one of the political and literary lights of the Paris of the second empire. It was at his father's house—famous for the fancy dress balls, at which Eugenie and her greatest ladies used to mingle with the wits of Bohemia, the artists and the queens of the stage—that young Henri first saw his wife. She was a Miss Ritter of California. Her father, who had died some years before, had been a large prop-



VICOMTESSE HENRI HOUSSAYE.

erty owner in the west. The vicomtesse's childhood recollections are of life on a western ranch and of the mustang on which she took daring rides across the plains. She was educated in New York, and it was during a sojourn in Europe that she met Vicomte Houssaye. Their wedding was the event of the season in Paris. Victor Hugo was its "chief witness" and it was also Victor Hugo who some years afterward made the academy elect Houssaye with a unanimous vote to the chair once held by his old friend.

It is said that on the day of the vicomte's election, about two years since, the late Victor Duruy, who was then the senior member of the academy, took Mme. Houssaye, who was sobbing with joy, in his arms and said: "After this they can elect any one they please. I shall bother about it no more, now that Henri has his seat."

The vicomtesse's charm of manner and of tact has been of important assistance to her husband. She is noted for her elegant dinners, and she gathers about her the brightest minds of the Paris of the day. Bourget, Halevy and Coppee are among the guests who represent the literary world. Among the Vicomtesse Houssaye's closest personal friends are the Princess Mathilde and the Princess Gourierski.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Miss Alcott's Philosophy.

Letters written at intervals during the last few years of Louisa M. Alcott's life to five "little girl friends," edited by Edward W. Bok, are printed in The Ladies' Home Journal. The author of "Little Women" in these letters chats with delightful freedom about her work, her cares, her early struggles and influences, and of her religious faith. In writing to one of her "little girls" who had just lost a sister—one of the five correspondents of earlier years—Miss Alcott says, with characteristic charm and loving candor:

"I think you need not worry about any name for your faith, but simply try to be and do good, to love virtue in others and study the lives of those who are truly worthy of imitation. Women need a religion of their own, for they are called upon to lead a quiet, self sacrificing life with peculiar trials, needs and joys, and it seems to me that a very simple one is fitted to us whose hearts are usually more alive than heads, and whose hands are tied in many ways. Health of body helps health of soul. Cheerful views of all things keep up the courage and brace the nerves. Work for the mind must be had, or daily duty becomes drudgery and the power to enjoy higher things is lost. Change of scene is sometimes salvation for girls or women who outgrow the place they are born in, and it is their duty to go away, even if it is to harder work, for hungry minds prey on themselves, and bodies suffer for escape from a too pale or narrow life. I have felt this, and often gone away from Concord to teach, which I never liked because there was no food for my mind in that small conservative town, especially since Mr. Emerson died. Food, fire and shelter are not all that women need, and the noble discontent that asks for more should not be condemned, but helped if possible. At 21 I took my little earnings ($20) and a few clothes and went to seek my fortune, though I might have sat still and been supported by rich friends. All those hard years were teaching me what I afterward put into the books, and so I made my fortune out of my seeming misfortune. I speak of myself because what one has lived one really knows, and so can speak honestly."

The Discontented Woman.

The revolt of certain women against housekeeping is not a revolt against their husbands; it is simply a revolt against their duties. They consider housework hard and monotonous and inferior and confess with a cynical frankness that they prefer to engross paper, or dabble in art, or embroider pillowshams, or sell goods, or in some way make money to pay servants who will cook their husband's dinner and nurse their babies for them, and they believe that in this way they show themselves to have superior minds and ask credit for a deed which ought to cover them with shame, for actions speak louder than words, and what does such action say? In the first place, it asserts that any stranger—even a young, uneducated peasant girl hired for a few dollars a month—is able to perform the duties of the housemistress and the mother. In the second place, it substitutes a poor ambition for love and hand service for heart service. In the third place, it is a visible abasement of the loftiest duties of womanhood to the capacity of the lowest paid service. A wife and mother cannot thus absolve her own soul; she simply disgraces and traduces her holiest work.

Suppose, even, that housekeeping is hard and monotonous, it is not more so than men's work in the city. The first lesson a business man has to learn is to do pleasantly what he does not like to do. All regular useful work must be monotonous, but love ought to make it easy, and at any rate the tedium of housework is not any greater than the tedium of office work. As for housekeeping being degrading, that is the veriest nonsense. Home is a little royalty, and if the housewife and mother be of elements finely mixed and loftily educated all the more she will regard the cold mutton question of importance and consider the quality of the soup and the quantity of chutnee in the curry as requiring her best attention. It is only the weakest, silliest women who cannot lift their work to the level of their thoughts and so ennoble both.—North American Review.

Child Education by Play.

Miss C. Geraldine O'Grady, one of the teachers in the department of kindergarten philosophy at the school, recently spoke on "Education by Play." After quoting from Plato, Aristotle, Richter, Locke, Froebel and others that the child's education should be begun through play, Miss O'Grady pointed out that the first object in Froebel's system is physical training. In part, the speaker said, natural instinct teaches the mother that the child's first need is physical activity. If he wanted to be perfectly still, the mother would know that there was something physically wrong with him. Every Greek cast and statue is evidence of the perfect bodies resulting from the games which, with the Greeks, were a part of their educational system. To get the best results of games the parent and teacher must play with children, and, without hindering their spontaneous enjoyment, balance the different kinds of development and train them gradually from simple to complex movements.

Only what the child actualizes in experience is that which serves him best in his education. Children learn in the kindergarten by work as well as play, but because they learn in play it is no strain on them. The objections to the kindergarten, that it is wasting money because children only play there and that children are too young at 4 years of age to be taught, and that therefore the kindergarten hurts them, are inconsistent. It is impossible to keep a child from acquiring facts, and when the child will thus use his mind it is better to guide its use than to have him get wrong ideas.

Miss O'Grady spoke of the moral effect of play and claimed that the child had need of exercise of self control in his games and concluded by saying that the child should be taught early, through play, to guard that which is good from danger and loss. He will not fully understand the truth which is hinted at in his youthful plays. Nevertheless the seed sown in his heart will germinate, and its fruit, though long ripening, will be sure to come.—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Cuban Baby's Cabinet.

One of the prettiest customs of the women of Cuba is that of keeping their babies' clothes in big glass cabinets similar to those in which we put our bric-a-brac or fine china.

I saw many of these in the Cuban residences which I have visited in Havana, and the mothers' pride in the dainty little garments that filled the shelves was delightful to see.

Every Cuban baby who is born to the world in good circumstances has one of these closets for its clothing. Long before the baby makes its appearance the expectant mother begins to stock the big glass wardrobe with little ribbon trimmed slips and miniature garments of all descriptions.

Naturally, as they are on exhibition, they are all very fine and pretty, and after the baby is born and wears the clothes that have been prepared for it the nurse still keeps everything spick and span, the ribbons in place and ties in bows, that show prettily behind the glass doors of the closet.

On the top shelf the very swell shoes and caps and other belongings are kept, stuffed with cotton and tissue paper, to keep them in shape. The lace christening robe is fastened against the back wall of the cabinet, which is of velvet or satin, to bring out the fineness of the dresses pinned upon it.

On the next shelf are the second best things belonging to its little highness, and lower down are the garments in daily use, all arranged to show to advantage.

Lower down are pillows and blankets and swan's down quilts, that are to wrap the little body, and many of them are embroidered with the baby's name and with loving sentiments in Spanish.

The Cuban women have originated the custom of having a baby cabinet, and it is such a pretty feminine idea that I think many American women would like to hear of it.—Kate Masterson in New York Journal.

Ink Decorations.

There are many women and girls who are not skilled with the needle, who could not embroider the dainty devices so much sought after, but who ardently admire all of the exquisite flowers, figures and tracery that are so fashionable whether on table or house linen. Many of these women have a little talent for sketching; many can draw beautiful patterns and arrange designs in a manner that would be approved as amateur artistic, if nothing more. For these a hint on ink decoration may be interesting.

It is possible to take the best quality of indelible ink and ornament linen in a very acceptable way. The fabric to be wrought upon should be washed and ironed very smoothly. The one obstacle in the way of success in this work is the possibility that the ink may run. Whether it will or not depends largely on its quality, and this one is able to ascertain only by experiment.

Sometimes the goods may be rinsed in water in which a little gum arabic is dissolved, but the amount should be very slight, and the material should be taken in hand while damp and ironed until quite dry and glossy. Too much gum will prevent the ink taking hold; too little will have no effect whatever. If the ink is properly made and everything works right, the sketching may be done rapidly and with a bold hand. It is always better to select rather open patterns, and particularly is it desirable to avoid having the pen strokes meet, at least until the first ones are thoroughly dry; otherwise at the joining point there is sure to be a blot. There are colors that may be used for decorating linens, but these are not successful in the hands of amateurs and are available only for articles that are not to be washed frequently. Draperies, covers of various sort and many things that are not adapted to be laundered may be done in these colors. They are not, however, recommended for other purposes.—New York Ledger.

Glace Fruits at Home.

Glace fruits made at home cease to be an extravagance. The method is so simple the wonder becomes that more women do not add them to the table prepared for afternoon tea.

To make a small quantity put into a saucepan two cupfuls of granulated sugar and half a cupful of cold water. Let it stand for one hour; then place on a hot part of the range, where it can be trusted to boil without burning. To insure safety it may be well to place an asbestus pad beneath the pan. On no account stir the sirup. Let it boil until a teaspoonful dropped into a glass of ice water falls to the bottom in little lumps. The time required is usually 20 minutes, but testing is the only method by which one can be accurate. When the sirup is in perfect condition, add one teaspoonful of lemon juice and remove the pan to the side of the range.

While the sirup is boiling prepare the fruit. Separate the fingers of a mandarin orange, take the stems from some Malaga and Tokay grapes and shell a few each of Brazil nuts and walnuts. Almonds must be blanched as well as shelled.

With a fork dip one bit at a time into the hot sirup and place on buttered pans to cool. As each pan is filled send it to an extremely cold place until the candy is firm. In summer the refrigerator will be best, but in cold weather a stand placed by an open window in the storeroom will be all that is required.

The only possible cause for failure lies in the condition of the sirup. Once that begins to look thick or sugary it ceases to be fit for use.

Stands at the Head.

Aug. J. Bogel, the leading druggist of Shreveport, La., says: "Dr King's New Discovery is the only thing that cures my cough, and it is the best seller I have." J. F. Campbell, merchant of Safford, Ariz., writes: "Dr. King's New Discovery is all that is claimed for it; it never fails, and is a sure cure for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I cannot say enough for its merits." Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is not an experiment. It has been tried for a quarter of a century, and to-day stands at the head. It never disappoints. Free trial bottles at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

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STATEMENT ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, WILMINGTON, N. C.

At the close of Business Dec. 17th, 1896, Condensed from Report to Comptroller.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans	$556,687 17	Capital	$125,000 00
Overdrafts	15 76	Surplus	$45,000 00
U. S. 4 per cent. Bonds (at par)	50,000 00	Undivided profits 17,728 91—	62,728 91
Banking House and Fixtures	10,0.0 00	Circulation	44,970 00
Due from other Banks 155,701 84		Total Deposits	719,521 63
Cash on hand 179,815 77—	335,517 61		
Total	$952,230 54	Total	$952,230 54

DIRECTORS:—J. W. Norwood, W. E. Springer, D. L. Gore, C. W. Worth S. P. McNair, E. J. Powers, Sam'l Bear, Jr., H. L. Vollers, W. C. Coker, Jr P. L. Bridgers, G. A. Norwood, Greenvile, S. C.

New York correspondent, Chemical National Bank.

dec 24 tf

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Old Breezeland Rye.
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NOTICE.

Foreclosure Sale of Real Estate.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE Superior Court of New Hanover county, in the cause therein pending wherein Thomas J. Gore is plaintiff and E. W. Hewlett and wife Fannie F. Hewlett are defendants, made at the September term, 1896, the undersigned Commissioner therein appointed will expose for sale, at the Court House door, on Friday, the 8th day of January, 1897, at 12 o'clock M., to the highest bidder, at public auction, for cash, all that lot of land in the City of Wilmington, N. C., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northern line of Dock street 110 feet west of the northwestern intersection of Eighth and Dock streets, and running thence westwardly along the said northern line of Dock street 44 feet, thence northwardly parallel with Eighth street 130 feet thence eastwardly parallel with Dock street 44 feet, and thence southwardly parallel with Eighth street 130 feet to Dock street, the beginning; the same being part of lots 4 and 5 in Block 198, in the City of Wilmington, and the same conveyed by mortgage to the plaintiff by the defendants which is recorded at pages 544 et seq. of Book No. 19 of the Records in the office of the Register of Deeds of New Hanover county, N. C. This the 8th day of December, 1896.

JOHN C. MARSHALL, Commissioner.

dec 8 30t

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SCHEDULE IN EFFECT JAN. 19, 1897.

DEPARTURES FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY 9.35 A M — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.53 a m, Warsaw 11.11 a m, Goldsboro 12.01 a m, Wilson 12.48 p m, Rocky Mount 1.20 p m, Tarboro 2.50 p m, Weldon 3.39 p m, Petersburg 5.32 p m, Richmond 6.40 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m, Baltimore 12.53 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, †Boston 3.30 p m.

DAILY 7.15 P M — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.55 p m, Warsaw 9.10 p m, Goldsboro 10.10 p m, Wilson 11.46 p m, †Tarboro 6.45 a m, Rocky Mount 11.55 p m, Weldon 1.44 a m, †Norfolk 10.30 a m, Petersburg 3.24 a m, Richmond 4.30 a m, Washington 7.41 a m, Baltimore 9.05 a m, Philadelphia 11.25 a m, New York, 2.03 p m, Boston 8.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND.

DAILY 3.25 P M — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.32 p m, Chadbourn 5.44 p m, Marion 6.05 p m, Florence 6.45 p m, Sumter 8.45 p m, Columbia 10.05 p m, Denmark 6.20 a m, Augusta 8.30 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 10.20 p m, Savannah 12.50 a m, Jacksonville 7.30 a m, St. Augustine 10.30 a m, Tampa 4.45 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.45 P M — No. 49—Passenger—Leave *Boston 1.03 p m, New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.05 a m, Baltimore 2.50 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.05 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.50 a m, Tarboro 12.12 p m, Rocky Mount 12.45 p m, Wilson 2.12 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.02 p m, Magnolia 4.16 p m.

DAILY 9.30 a m — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12 night, New York 9.30 a m, Philadelphia 12.09 p m, Baltimore 2.25 p m, Washington 3.46 p m, Richmond 7.30 p m, Petersburg 8.12 p m, †Norfolk 2.20 p m, Weldon 9.42 p m, †Tarboro 6.05 p m, Rocky Mount 5.45 a m, leave Wilson 6.20 a m, Goldsboro 7.03 a m, Warsaw 7.53 a m, Magnolia 8.16 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 12 15 p m — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 9 25 a m, Sanford 2.19 p m, Jacksonville 7 00 p m Savannah 12.45 night, Charleston 5.30 a m, Columbia 5.50 a m, Atlanta 7.15 a m, Macon 9.00 a m, Augusta 2.45 p m, Denmark 4.55 p m, Sumter 7.12 a m, Florence 8.55 a m, Marion 9.45 a m, Chadbourn 10.35 a m, Lake Waccamaw 11.06 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 4.10 p m, Halifax 4.28 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 5.20 p m, Greenville 6.57 p m, Kinston 7 53 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7 20 a m, Greenville 8.22 a m, Arriving Halifax at 11 00a m, Weldon 11.20 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8.00 a m and 2 00 p m, arrive Parmele 8.50 a m and 3 40 p m; returning leaves Parmele 9.50 a m and 6 30 p m, arrives Washington 11 25 a m and 7.30 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily at 5.30 p m, arrives Plymouth 7.40 p m. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily at 7.30 a m., Arrive Tarboro 9.50 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7 10 a m; arrive Smithfield N. C., 8.30 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield 9 00 a m, arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 10 25 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8 35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9 05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 11.18 a m and 4.10 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.00 a m. and 3.00 p m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 9.10 a m, arrive Latta 9.30 a m, Dillon 9 42 a m, Rowland 10 00 a m., returning leaves Rowland 5 38 p m, arrives Dillon 5.56 p m, Latta 6.09 p m, Pee Dee 6.30 p m, daily.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 8.30 a m, Chadbourn 10.40 a m, arrive Conway 1.00 p m, leave Conway 2 25 p m, Chadbourn 5.20 p m, arrive Hub 6.00 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6 42 p m, Manning 7.10 p m, arrive Lane's 7 48 p m, leave Lanes 8.26 a m, Manning 9.05 a m, arrive Sumter 9.35 a m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, 7.10 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m, 8.30 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 3 p m, arrive Lanes 8.35 a m, 5.25 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.05 p m, 11.16 p m, arrive Selma 2.50 p m, Smithfield 2.58 p m, Dunn 3.35 p m, Fayetteville 4.15 p m, 1.10 a m, Rowland 5.38 p m, returning leave Rowland 10.00 a m, Fayetteville 11.20 a m, 10.20 p m, Dunn 12.07 a m, Smithfield 12.48 p m, Selma 1.00 p m, arrive Wilson 1.42 p m, 12.10 p m.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad train leaves Sumter 4 30 a m, Creston 5 23 a m, arrive Denmark 6 20 a m. Returning leave Denmark 4 55 p m, Creston 5 47 p m, Sumter 6 40 p m Daily.

Pregnalls Branch train leaves Creston 5 45 a m, arrive Pregnalls 9.15 a m. Returning leaves Pregnalls 10 p m, arrives Creston 3 50 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Bishopville Branch trains leave Elliott 11.10 a m and 7.45 p m, arrive Lucknow 1 p m and 8.45 p m, Returning leave Lucknow 6 05 a m and 2 00 p m, arrive Elliot 8.25 a m and 3.30 p m.

†Daily except Sunday. *Sunday only.

H. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager. jan 21 tf

W., N. & N. Railway



In Effect Sunday, May 17, 1896
DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

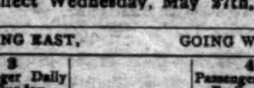
NORTH BOUND *6	NORTH BOUND †8	STATIONS.	SOUTH BOUND †7	SOUTH BOUND ‡5
A M	P M	—WILMINGTON—	P M	P M
	2 00	Lv...Mulberry street...Ar	12 40	
7 00	2 10	Lv....Surry street....Ar	12 30	3 25
9 50		Ar..Jacksonville.......Lv		12 05
11 00	3 58	Lv " Ar	10 42	10 25
11 58	4 30	Lv..Maysville.........Lv	10 09	9 18
12 30	4 44	Lv..Pollocksville.......Lv	9 55	8 50
1 30	5 20	Ar..Newbern.........Lv	9 20	8 10
	P M		A M	

Nos. 5 and 6 mixed trains.
Nos. 7 and 8 passenger trains.
Trains 8 and 7 p m make connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort.
Connection with Steamer Neuse at Newbern to and from Elizabeth City and Norfolk Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
Steamer Geo D. Purdy makes daily trips between Jacksonville and New River points.
*Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
‡Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
†Daily except Sunday.

H. A. WHITING, General Manager.
J. W. MARTENIS, Traffic Manager. my 22 tf

Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad

[Time] Table.



In Effect Wednesday, May 27th, 1896.

GOING EAST. GOING WEST.

3 Passenger Daily Ex Sunday. Arrive	Leave	STATIONS.	4 Passenger Daily Ex Sunday. Arrive	Leave
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.
....	3 20	Goldsboro	11 25	....
....	4 12	Kinston...........	10 32	....
6 15	5 25	Newbern	9 17	9 30
6 57	6 42	Morehead City...	8 02	8 07
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.

Train 4 connects with W. & W. train bound North, leaving Goldsboro at 11 35 a m, and with Southern Railway train West, leaving Goldsboro 2.00 p. m., and with W. N. & N. at Newbern for Wilmington and intermediate points.

Train 3 connects with Southern Railway train, arriving at Goldsboro 3.00 p. m., and with W. & W. train from the North at 3.05 p. m. No. 1 train also connects with W. N. & N. for Wilmington and intermediate points. S. L. DILL, Sup't.

ma 27 tf

Combination Bicycle

FOR SALE.

A Combination "Crusader" Bicycle, for either lady or gentleman. Cushion Tires. Brand new. Will be sold cheap. Call in person, or address M., at STAR OFFICE.

ap 7 tf



CURE YOURSELF! Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

jan 31 ly th sa tu

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.



CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT DECEMBER 20, 189 .

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 1.	MAIN LINE.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 2.
1 45 p. m.	Ar...Wilmington...Lv	7 20 a.
4 35 "	Lv...Fayetteville...Ar	11 00 a m
4 18 "	Ar ...Fayetteville...Lv	11 21 "
4 12 "	Ar Fayetteville Junc Lv	11 27 "
2 55 "	Lv....Sanford.....Lv	1 00 p. m
12 43 "	Lv.....Climax......Lv	2 55 "
12 15 "	Lv....Greensboro....Ar	3 21 "
11 55 a m	Ar....Greensboro....Lv	3 33 "
11 07 "	Lv....Stokesdale....Lv	4 26 "
10 28 "	Lv..Walnut Cove...Lv	4 55 "
10 04 "	Lv....Rural Hall....Lv	5 28 "
8 40 "	Lv....Mt Airy....Ar	6 50 "

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 3.	Bennettsville Division.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 4.
7 50 p m	Ar....Bennettsville....Lv	8 20 a. m.
6 17 "	Lv......Maxton......Ar	9 40 "
5 38 "	Lv....Red Springs....Lv	10 18 "
4 45 "	Lv.....Hope Mills....Lv	11 01 "
4 25 "	Lv....Fayetteville...Ar	11 19 "

SOUTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 15. MIXED.	Factory and Madison Branches.	NORTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 16. MIXED.
6 05 p m	Ar....Ramseur....Lv	6 45 a.
4 20 "	Lv....Climax....Lv	8 35 "
3 25 "	Lv....Greensboro....Ar	9 30 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16 MIXED. daily ex sun
Leave Greensboro	9 35 a. m
Leave Stokesdale	11 47 "
Arrive Madison	11 55 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15. MIXED. daily ex sun
Leave Madison	12 30 p m
Leave Stokesdale	1 28 "
Arrive Greensboro	2 40 "

NORTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston Salem.

SOUTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest.

W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
J. W. FRY, Gen'l Manager.
jan 14 tf

SEABOARD AIR LINE — VESTIBULED LIMITED TRAINS. DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE

WEST AND SOUTH.

APRIL 5th, 1896.		No 41	No 403
Leave Wilmington,	S. A. L.	P. M. *3 20	A. M.
Arrive Maxton	"	5 19	
Arrive Hamlet	"	6 52	
Leave Hamlet	"	7 15	*9 10
Arrive Wadesboro	"	8 01	9 53
Arrive Monroe	"	8 55	10 40
Leave Monroe	"	9 10	10 45
Arrive Charlotte	"	10 20	11 55
Arrive Lincolnton	"		P. M. 12 55
Arrive Shelby	"		1 50
Arrive Rutherfordton	"		3 00
Leave Hamlet	S. A. L.	A. M. †9 35	
Arrive Osborne	"	9 50	
Kollock	"	10 25	
Cheraw	"	10 4[illegible]	
Leave Cheraw	S. A. L.		P. M. †5 38
Kollock	"		5 50
Osborne	"		6 25
Arrive Hamlet	"		6 50
Leave Wilmington	S. A. L.	P. M. *3 20	
Monroe	"	9 05	A. M. *10 45
Arrive Chester	"	10 32	12 03
Clinton	"	11 58	P. M. 1 20
Greenwood	"	A. M. 1 00	2 33
Abbeville	"	1 22	2 58
Elberton	"	2 36	4 00
Athens	"	3 38	5 19
Atlanta	"	5 2[illegible]	6 45
Leave Atlanta	A. & W. P.	5 35	
Ar Montgomery	West of Ala.	10 45	
Arrive Mobile	L. & N.	P. M. 4 10	
New Orleans	"	*8 30	
Arrive Columbia	C. N. & L.	A. M. *10 00	P. M. *4 30
Arrive Augusta	P. R. & W. C.	†9 35	P. M. *5 05
Arrive Macon	M & N.		P. M. *6 40

EAST AND NORTH.

APRIL 5th, 1896.		No 38	No 402
Leave Wilmington	S. A. L		P. M. *3 20
Arrive Hamlet	"	A. M.	6 55
Leave Hamlet	"	*8 15	10 35
Arrive Southern Pines	"	9 15	11 21
Raleigh	"	11 26	A. M. 1 21
Henderson	"	P. M. 1 00	2 33
Weldon	"	*3 00	*4 05
Arrive Portsmouth	S. A. L.	P. M. *5 50	A. M. *7 30
Norfolk	"	6 00	7 50
Arrive Richmond	A. C. L.	P. M. *6 40	A. M. *6 40
Washington	P. R. R.	11 10	10 45
Baltimore	"	A. M. 12 48	P. M. 12 05
Philadelphia	"	3 45	2 20
New York	"	*6 53	*4 53

Arrive in Wilmington from all points North, East, South and West, 12 50 noon Daily, and 8.50 a. m. daily except Monday.

Pullman Sleepers between Hamlet and Atlanta. Trains 403, 402, 41 and 38.

Pullman Sleepers between Hamlet and Portsmouth. Trains 402, 403, 38 and 41.

Pullman Sleepers between Hamlet and Washington. Trains 403 and 402. Trains 403 and 402 are "The Atlanta Special."

Pullman Sleepers between Charlotte and Richmond. Trains 402 and 403.

Close connections at Atlanta for New Orleans, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis and the West and Northwest.

Close connections at Portsmouth for Washington, Baltimore Philadelphia, New York and the East.

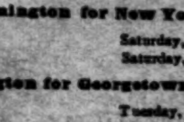
*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Monday

For further information apply to

THOS. D. MEARES, Gen'l Agent, Wilmington, N C.
T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agt.
H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manager.
V. E. McBEE, Gen Supt.
E. ST. JOHN, Vice-President and Gen'l Manager.
ma 18 tf

The Clyde Steamship Co.

New York, Wilmington, N. C. AND Georgetown, S. C., Lines.



New York for Wilmington

CROATAN,	Saturday,	Jan. 23
ONEIDA,	Saturday,	Jan. 30

Wilmington for New York.

ONEIDA,	Saturday,	Jan. 23
CROATAN,	Saturday,	Jan. 30

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

ONEIDA,	Tuesday,	Jan. 19
CROATAN,	Tuesday,	Jan. 26

Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For freight or passage apply to

H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt., Wilmington, N. C.
THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO. General Agents, Bowling Green, N. Y.
jan 19 tf

D. O'Connor,



REAL ESTATE AGENT, Wilmington, N. C. Stores, Offices and Dwellings for rent. Houses and Lots for sale on easy terms. Rents, taxes and insurance attended to promptly. Cash loaned on improved city real estate. sep 6 tf

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 22, 1897

WEYLER IN THE FIELD

WITH TEN THOUSAND MEN CROSSING HAVANA PROVINCE.

Declares He Will Crush the Rebellion If He Has to Slay Every Man, Woman and Child in the Province—Horrible Cruelties by the Spanish General Fondeveila.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

HAVANA, Jan. 20, VIA KEY WEST, Jan. 21.—Weyler has started with 10,000 men and intends crossing Havana province and to march through Matanzas towards Santa Clara. He has ordered the commander in the zones of Havana within three days to destroy all houses on plantations which may serve as a refuge for the enemy except those for the use of detachments.

The rebels continue burning cane fields.

Gen. Pin prohibited, in an indirect way, the grinding of cane in Cienfuegos by arresting laborers and capturing carts. The foreign planters wished to know if he had a written order to prevent work. Pin consulted Weyler, not hiding his sympathies with the planters. Weyler sent a curt reply, transferring Pin to Bayamo, and Pin returns on sick leave to Spain. All classes at Cienfuegos have telegraphed Weyler, expressing regret on Pin's departure.

TAMPA, FLA., Jan. 21.—C. B. Pendleton, a *Journal* representative taken off the steamer Whitney six weeks ago, arrived on the Olivette to night from Key West and left for Washington in response to a subpœna from the House Committee on Foreign Affairs to testify in the investigation of the arrest of American citizens in Cuba by the Spanish authorities. Pendleton confirms the report of the sinking of a Spanish gun boat by the Cubans.

Passengers from Havana say that Gen. Weyler declared before leaving for the field that he would crush the rebellion in Havana province this time if he had to slay every man, woman and child in the province.

It was rumored in Havana that a large expedition had landed in Santa Clara Sunday night. The Cubans do not believe it, and say no expedition had been sent.

A second class passenger from Havana says the town of Guanabacoa is deserted by the Cubans on account of the cruelties of General Fondeveila. Over 100 pacificos have been taken in and around this town and subjected to tortures of the most horrible character to compel their betrayal of the insurgent forces. The Cubans are indignant.

DELAWARE SENATORSHIP.

The Struggle Transferred to Washington to be Settled by Congress.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The struggle for the Senatorial seat from the State of Delaware will soon be transferred to Washington. This afternoon Mr. Edward Addicks, who claims a title to the seat, reached Washington, carrying his credentials, and on the same train came Mr. R. R. Kenney, with a certificate signed by the Governor. Meanwhile the claim of Dupont for a rehearing is being considered by the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Mr. Addicks held a long conference with Senator Chandler, acting chairman of the Elections Committee, and Mr. Kenney was closeted for some time with Senator Gray, of Delaware, who was chairman of this committee under the Democratic administration of the Senate.

The manifesto issued by the members of the bolting Legislature, signed by the presiding officers of the two bodies, will be presented in both branches of Congress to-morrow. The manifesto appears in the shape of a petition asking Congress to investigate the recent elections in Delaware.

SPOTS AND FUTURES.

New York Sun's Review of the Cotton Market.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—The *Sun* says: Spot cotton here was unchanged, with sales of 2,505 bales for export and 65 for spinning. There were no new or interesting developments in the market today. The speculation was quiet and local, and after fluctuating within a narrow range, prices closed unchanged as compared with last night's final quotations. Early in the day prices advanced on higher Liverpool cables, small receipts at the ports and some covering of shorts but before the close the improvement was lost. Early buyers sold, the estimated receipts at New Orleans tomorrow were larger, there was some talk of a shut-down at Fall River and in the absence of local support prices reacted. The Southern spot markets in most instances were higher and fairly active and the reduction in the Bank of England's discount rate was also a favorable feature, but the absence of local support offset these figures.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Wheat, Corn and Oats Depressed and Lower—Decline in Prices of Pork Products.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, Jan 21.—May wheat opened from 79⅜c to 79⅝c, declined to 79⅛c, closing at 79⅜@79⅛c bid—⅝c under yesterday. Cash wheat was weak and ⅜@1c lower.

May corn opened at 24⅛c, declined to 24c, closing at 24@24⅛c—⅛@⅜c under yesterday. Cash corn was steady, closing easy.

May oats closed ⅛@⅛c lower. Cash oats were steady, closing easy.

Provisions were inclined to improve at the opening, and by so doing reflected the action of the hog market. The depression in grain, however, worked to the disadvantage of general speculation, products suffering with everything else. At the close May pork was 5c lower; May lard a shade lower, and May ribs 2½c lower.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, January 21.—Rosin quiet; strained common to good $1 70 @1 72½. Spirits turpentine steady at 27½@28c.

CHARLESTON, January 21.—Spirits turpentine dull and nothing doing. Rosin firm; sales — barrels; A, B, C, D $1 45, E, F $1 50, G $1 55, H $1 60, I $1 80, K $1 85, M $1 80, N $1 85, W G $2 00, W W $2 10.

SAVANNAH, January 21.—Spirits turpentine closed quiet at 25⅜c; sales 165 casks of which 90 were at 25⅜c and 75 at 25⅜c; receipts 377 casks. Rosin firm; sales 1,506 barrels; receipts 3 904 barrels; A, B, C, D $1 50, E, F $1 60, G $1 65, H $1 75, I $1 90, K $1 90, M $1 90, N $1 90, W G $1 95, W W $2 15.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

TURPIE'S ARGUMENT AGAINST THE NICARAGUA CANAL BILL.

Virginia Contested Election Case in the House—Representative Tucker Declared Entitled to the Seat Contested by Yost, Republican.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, January 21.—A few days ago the memorial of Mr. Henry A. DuPont for admission to a seat in the Senate from the State of Delaware was presented by Mr. Chandler and was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. To-day a certificate of election was presented by the same Senator, and was similarly referred, to the effect that Mr. John Edward Addicks has been legally elected to the vacant seat in the Senate from the State of Delaware.

An unsuccessful attempt was made by Mr. Hill, backed by Mr. Chandler, to have a bill considered and passed fixing the term of office of all postmasters at four years. Mr. Hale objected, however, on the ground that the bill would only intensify the scramble for postoffice appointments, and the bill was not taken up.

Most of the morning hour, which is really two hours, was taken up to-day as it had been for the two previous days in a wrangle over the bill as to electrical conduits in the city of Washington, Mr. Hill making an additional argument in opposition to the bill. It went over without action.

Then Mr. Turpie began his third day's argument against the Nicaraguan Canal bill, illuminating the subject with scintillations of bitter sarcasm. There was not similarity, he said, but a dissimilarity between the British Government buying the control of the Suez canal and the United States Government buying the control of the Nicaraguan canal. The first was a case of a "bird in the hand," the second a case of a "bird in the bush." If the proposition made in the pending bill were made to the British Parliament, the reply, he said, would be, "You have no right to make the transfer. That is forbidden by the terms of your own contract. Do you think that we are going to give you a hundred million dollars for a corpse and then have to bury it at our own charge?"

When Mr. Turpie concluded his speech an effort was made by Mr. Morgan of Alabama, Democrat, in charge of the bill, to have a day and hour fixed for taking the vote; but objection was made by Mr Turpie and Mr. Vilas. Finally, as a vote by yeas and nays showed the absence of a quorum, a motion to adjourn was made by Senator Morgan and the Senate, at 4.10, adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After 123 members of the House of Representatives, including fifty-three Republicans, had voted in accordance with the recommendation of the majority of the Committee on Elections that Mr. Tucker (Democrat) was entitled to retain his seat as a member of the Fifty-fourth Congress from the Tenth Virginia District, which was contested by Mr. Yost (Republican), two hours were spent in making the vote effective and fully settling the matter. The case had been discussed from noon until 4.30 o'clock, the committee's recommendation being supported by Messrs. De Armond of Missouri, Democrat; Walker of Massachusetts, Republican; Tucker, the contestant, and McCall of Massachusetts, Republican, chairman of the committee representing the case. The recommendation of the minority that Mr. Yost (who is the Representative-elect from the district in the Fifty-fifth Congress) be given the seat was advocated by Messrs. Grow of Pennsylvania, Republican; Taylor of Ohio, Republican; Lacey of Iowa, Republican; Brumm of Pennsylvania, Republican; Thorp of Virginia, Republican, and Walker of Virginia, Republican, the latter of whom, with Mr. Thomas of Michigan, Republican, constituted the minority of the Elections Committee.

At 4.30 the vote was taken on the resolution declaring Mr. Yost entitled to his seat as the Representative in the Fifty-fourth Congress from the Tenth district of Virginia. The roll-call proceeded amid repressed excitement, for it was seen that the vote would be close. The vote was stated to be: Yeas, 119; nays, 127.

The Democrats voted solidly against the resolution and the following Republicans joined them: Messrs. Acheson, Adams, Arnold (Pennsylvania), Bennett, Blue, Broderick, Codding, Coffin, Cooke (Illinois), Corliss, Draper, Fletcher, Gillet (New York), Gillett (Massachusetts), Griswold, Hartman, Henry (Connecticut), Hill (Connecticut), Hooker, Hulyck, Jenkins, Kerr, Leisenrig, Leonard Loud, Loudenslager, McCall (Massachusetts), McEwan, McIjohn, Mercer, Moody, Overstreet, Parker, Phillips, Pitney, Poole, Powers, Quigg, Reyburn, Scranton, Shafroth, Shannon, Sherman, Simpkins, Smith (Illinois), Southard, Southwick, Taft, Thomas, Towne, Wadsworth, Wanger, Wilson (Idaho).

The vote in favor of Yost was 120. Mr. Thomas, of Michigan, having changed his vote in order to move a reconsideration, and the closeness induced the friends of the minority, led by Mr. Hepburn, Republican, of Iowa, and Mr. Thomas, to make a parliamentary fight, lasting two hours, to force an adjournment in the hope that a different result might be reached to-morrow. But their efforts were futile, and the resolution declaring Tucker entitled to the seat was adopted at 6 30 o'clock by a vote of 119 to 47, fourteen members being present and not voting. The result was clinched by the adoption of the usual formal motion to reconsider the vote and to lay that motion on the table, and the House then adjourned.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

A Question of Woman's Rights at the War Department—Millions Wanted for Pensions.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—A question of woman's rights has been raised in the War Department and is likely to cause discussion. The Civil Service Commission recently advertised to fill a $1 500 vacancy in the Adjutant General's office, requiring knowledge of five modern languages, type-writing in these languages, proof-reading, library methods and other qualifications. Miss Maud Stalnaker, of Washington, D. C., a lady of unexceptionable character and acomplishments, was the only person who passed the examination, and she was duly certified for the position, but the appointment has been rejected on the ground that the department does not desire to have a woman in the place.

Secretary Francis has called upon the Secretary of the Treasury for $13 150,000 for quarterly payment of pensions at agencies as follows: Topeka, Kansas, $3,875,000; Philadelphia, $1,975,000; New York city, $1,775,000; Louisville, $1,025,000, Knoxville, Tenn, $1,800,000; Indianapolis, $2,700 000.

Robert L. Taylor was yesterday for the third time inaugurated Governor of Tennessee.

In Olden Times

People overlooked the importance of permanently beneficial effects and were satisfied with transient action; but now that it is generally known that Syrup of Figs will permanently overcome habitual constipation, well-informed people will not buy other laxatives, which act for a time, but finally injure the system.

NINE LIVES LOST.

WRECK OF A SCHOONER ON LONG ISLAND BEACH.

The Crew Perished Miserably Within Sight of Hundreds of People, Who Could Do Nothing to Help Them.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

QUOGUE, L. I., Jan. 21.—The three-masted schooner Nahum Chapin, Capt. Arey, of Rockland Me., from Baltimore to Boston with coal, was lost within 300 yards of the shore at this place early this morning and her crew of nine men perished miserably within sight of hundreds of men and women, who could do nothing to help them.

The vessel went ashore here at 4 o'clock. For three hours she pounded up higher and higher upon the hard sandy beach. Then with a crash went to pieces, and one by one the nine sailors on her who could be plainly seen clinging to her rigging were engulfed with the wreckage and died within hailing distance of the life-savers on the shore.

It was raining hard when the Chapin came ashore. The surf was unusually high and the waves beat in upon the beach with great fury. The storm was at its worst when the wreck occurred. The villagers say that it was the worst storm that part of Long Island has known in years.

The patrol from the life-saving stations were on their beats when the vessel struck. It was the work of but a few moments for the patrol to give the signal to the station to which it belonged and in a few moments at the most the life-saving crew was on its way to the place, their cannon and life-boat pounding over the beach, with the men pushing and tugging at them and donning their life preservers and oil-skins as they ran. By the time they had reached the spot nearest the vessel the alarm had reached the village and dozens of townfolk had gathered to watch the work of the crew and to help if possible, too.

At first the life-savers built a fire on the beach and then they placed a signal to let those on the ship know that they were about to send them a rope. At that time only the dull outlines of the vessel could be made out, but later it began to get a little brighter and the crew of the vessel could be made out clinging to her rigging. A rope was then fired from the mortar. It struck the vessel, hung for a second across her yards but then it slipped away and fell into the sea. Then another rope was fired. This time the rope landed safe and secure in the rigging. The men on the vessel managed to secure it but could not make it fast to the vessel. This rope was lost, as was a third that was sent out a short time later. The men on the vessel could catch the ropes but they could not secure them to the schooner. The life-savers and those on the beach could make out nine persons in the rigging. Six were clinging to the foremast rigging and three men were on the jibboom.

Several attempts were made to launch a boat, but the sea was so terrific that it was nothing but death to dare venture out in such a sea and the boats could not pass the first breaker. Finally the vessel began to sink and a huge wave carried one of the men off the jibboom, and later the others were swept away. The six clinging to the rigging of the foremast had been safe up to this time, but the masts began to whirl around and in a few minutes the mizzenmast came down with a crash and at the same moment a cry from the six persons in the rigging of the foremast told those on the beach it was all over. In a few moments great quantities of wreckage began to come ashore. At the last moment it was seen that two of those who were clinging to the rigging were not men, as had been supposed, but that one was a woman and the other was a child.

THE TAMPA CONVENTION.

Additional Delegates Arrived—Committee on Resolutions Will Report To-day.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

TAMPA, FLA., Jan. 21.—This was an off-day with the delegates to the Coast Defence and Harbor Improvement Convention, but while no session was held, a practical demonstration for the necessity of fortifying Tamba bay was given at 9 o'clock. Four delegates boarded a special train for Port Tampa, where they embarked on the steamer Margaret for a trip down the bay. Mullett key quarantine station was visited, and the precautions taken to keep yellow fever out of the country was fully explained. The steamer Olivette from Havana was met at the key and inspected. The excursionists proceeded to Egmont key, but did not land on account of rain. An elegant luncheon, liquid, refreshments and famous Tampa cigars were served. The steamer returned at 4 o'clock and the party reached their hotel delighted with the reception. The President of the Convention and other officers of the same, were entertained on board by H P. Plant and officers of the Plant system The need of fortifications for Tampa bay was pointed out and will be presented to the Convention at to-morrow's session.

Gen. E. A. McAlpin, of New York, and other prominent speakers will deliver addresses and the Committee on Resolutions will report. This committee is the working body of the Convention. It consists of Major Defreer, of Indiana; A. A. Wiley, Alabama; W. D. Chipley, Florida; J. H. Estill, Georgia; O. D. Wetherell, Illinois; W. B. Haldeman, Kentucky; Dr. J. W. Dupree, Louisiana; F. G. Brown, Massachusetts; E. C. Babb, Minnesota; P. K. Mayors, Mississippi; J. E. Lamaster, Nebraska; Gen. McAlpin, New York; A. Holland, Iowa; C. Dewey, North Carolina; S. S. Stebbins, North Dakota; T. E. Miller, Ohio; W. R. Thompson, Pennsylvania; J. C. Hemphill, South Carolina; Henry Wells, Vermont; E. B. Beaurus, Missouri. The plan is to form a coast defence association at this meeting, and a national naval reserve reservation as an auxiliary. Capt. C. H. Merryfield, the commander of the Florida Naval Reserves, is here and has already organized a Tampa division with thirty-five members. He will petition the Legislature to create a State Naval Reserve and make an appropriation for its support. Fifty additional delegates arrived here to-day and will participate in the Convention proceedings.

BANK FAILURE.

A Savings Institution at Des Moines, Iowa, Closed Its Doors.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

DES MOINES, Jan. 21.—The German Savings Bank, the second largest bank in the city in point of deposits, closed its doors this morning shortly before 11 o'clock. A notice posted on the door states that the bank is in the hands of the assignee, Barry Blackburn, who only two weeks ago became its cashier. Francis Geneser is president, and his son, J. W. Geneser, cashier up to two weeks ago, is vice president. The bank's capital is $50 000, which it was about to increase to $75 000, as its deposits were up to the legal limit for present capital. The bank owed depositors at its last report on the 6th instant, $554,158.17 and its assets were $661,040 53. The failure was a great surprise.

J. Henry Porter, president of the Merchants' Bank, Atlanta, Ga., which failed a few months ago, died suddenly last night at his home on Peachtree street.

HELPS IN ECONOMY.

HOW TO MAKE A FEW DIMES SAVE A GREAT MANY DOLLARS.

Stylish Gowns of Handsome Color at Small Cost—New Clothes for the Whole Family—No Need of Looking Shabby Even in These Hard Times.

"I hope to help many who are trying to economize," says a writer in the *Ladies' Journal*. "With a few packages of diamond dyes wonders can be done in making old dresses look like new In my own family we actually did not buy a single new dress or cloak last fall, yet we dressed comfortably and in style by dyeing over clothes that had been cast aside."

Diamond dyes come in convenient packages which color from one to ten pounds of goods for ten cents. Full directions make it impossible for one to have "poor luck" with the diamond, and they are so simple to use that perfect, non-fading colors are obtained without any experience in dyeing.

A book of free directions for home dyeing will be sent to any one by the proprietors, Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

CUBA'S REVOLUTION.

Statement from Gen. Palma—No Terms Offered by Spain Short of Independence Will be Accepted.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—General T. Estrada Palma, of the Cuban Junta in this city, issued the following statement to-day:

"So much has lately been said of the probability of the termination of the revolution by the acceptance on the part of the Cubans of autonomy or reforms, that I feel it incumbent upon me, as the accredited representative of the Cubans, to make a brief statement on the subject.

"Reforms were passed by the Spanish Cortes, but the outbreak of this revolution was not thereby stayed one hour. There was and is but one idea for which the Cubans are fighting. We have had enough of so called reforms, enough of promises of more reforms, enough of promised autonomy. Every intelligent man would rightly condemn the leaders and participants of this movement if anything short of independence be the basis of a treaty of peace with Spain.

"It is claimed that Gen. Gomez is willing to treat with Spain on the basis of autonomy and that a letter to that effect has been received by me. There is no such letter. Knowing Gen. Gomez as a comrade in the last revolution; knowing his opinions as expressed to me before and during this war; knowing his stainless patriotism, I can vouch for him. He is made of too stern a material to surrender on any such terms, particularly when in his latest letters to me he writes contentedly of his resources and glowingly of his conviction that his winter's campaign will be the most successful. But even though any one of our foremost leaders should be inclined to terminate the war by the acceptance of autonomy (which is barely within the bounds of possibility), while he himself might surrender, he would do so alone. We Cubans are not worshippers of individualities; we are steadfast followers of our ideal. The death of our glorious Maceo struck sorrow to every heart, but we did not falter; his forces did not surrender and the revolution received no perceptible check. The leader who proposed peace under the Spanish flag would find himself without followers.

"No treaty of peace can be made by the Cubans unless ratified by a specially convoked assembly. It is beyond the bounds of possibility to expect that the Cubans, after two years of sanguinary strife, when they find themselves in a position such as has never been their great fortune to occupy, in point of numbers, equipment and resources, will now meekly accept terms of compromise.

"Every Cuban, every American, knows that the apparent generous and conciliatory spirit of Spain springs not from her strength but from her weakness. How can we then, under the circumstances, be expected to waver?

"If the Cubans in the field are too strong to even consider such proposals the Cubans in the cities are too well advised of Spain's plans and Spain's precarious situation to counsel this step.

"In the cities, Spain's only stronghold, men of position, of refinement, of wealth have but lately signed a statement in which they unequivocally say to those in this country who seemed to have labored under the error that autonomy would be a solution of the so-called Cuban problem, that nothing short of independence is acceptable to them. They base their statement not only on political, but also on economic reasons.

"What form of autonomy would help Cuba when saddled not only with her previous debt, but with the added burden of the cost of the present war? The future of the country would be ruin and starvation.

"News of our success in the field may be suffocated by the censor; pacification of the island provinces may be falsely proclaimed, as in the case of Pinar del Rio; decrees allowing grinding of sugar may be issued where all cane has been destroyed; promises of reforms and autonomy given and amenities promulgated; but we Cubans will continue to fight for independence, and nothing but independence—first, last and all the time.

"Our leaders may fall, but others will take their places. The opportunity will find the men. Gomez himself has written that even should he fall, the revolution is strong enough to continue its triumph.

"The only excuse we will have for having begun the war will be its triumph; the only fitting monument for our fallen comrades, the independence of their country.

"[Signed] T. ESTRADA PALMA."

WARM WIRELETS.

Treasury balances: Coin, $122,705,822; currency, $50,182 688.

Three shocks of earthquake occurred on the island of Kishm, in the Persian Gulf, on January 15th, destroying thousands of houses and killing 2,500 persons.

Surgeon General Tryon has been promoted to the highest rank of the Naval Medical Corps, filling the vacancy caused by the retirement of Medical Director Henry M. Wells.

The eastern power station of the Toronto (Canada) Electric Light & Power Company was burned yesterday morning with all its valuable machinery. Loss, $150,000; insured.

President McKnight, of the suspended German National Bank, of Louisville, Ky., for whom a warrant was issued on the charge of falsifying accounts, surrendered to U. S. Marshal Blackburn yesterday afternoon.

The Manufacturers' Association of Fall River have agreed to shut down two days a week for three months if signatures for three and a half million spindles are secured.

The west-bound passenger train on the Southern Railway was held up near Berry, Ala., about 7 o'clock last night, the robbers stealing several valuable Express packages and two or three jugs of liquor.

DON'T WORRY about your health. Keep your blood pure by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and you need not fear the grip, colds, bronchitis, pneumonia or typhoid fever.

HOOD'S PILLS are the favorite family cathartic, easy to take, easy to operate. †



Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost and Found Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department, in leaded Nonpareil type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents. Terms positively cash in advance.

Agents—Send for circulars and terms of the fastest selling article on earth. Big inducements to live agents. No talking. Sells itself. Write to-day. J. K. Boynton, Raleigh, N. C. jan 13 10t*

Hay—Timothy Hay, mixed Clover Hay, Prairie Hay, Straw, Grain and all kinds of mixed feed for horses and cattle. Jno. S. McEachern, 211 Market St. Telephone 92. oct 17 tf

Hayden, P. H., has in stock buggies, road Carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House c21

A Sensible Plan

Next Pay Day

Is to take a few dollars from your pay envelope and with it start an account with the WILMINGTON SAVINGS AND TRUST CO. In the life of every working man and woman—there comes a time when a little laid aside proves a vast help—it may be sickness, or it may be that a chance for a good investment may arise.

In any event, the habit of saving money must benefit you.

Wilmington Savings & Trust Co.,

Princess between Front and Second Streets.

jan 16 tf

Madame Amae,

SPIRITUAL MEDIUM, REVEALS THE past, present and future. If you are in trouble, either business, love or domestic, it will be to your advantage to consult her. Mme Amae can be found at No. 812 Chestnut street, between Third and Fourth. jan 19 1w

We Are Headquarters

And The Largest Dealers in the State for

School Books,

adopted by the counties of North Carolina.

Merchants will find our discounts liberal, and will save freight and time by sending their orders to us.

We carry a large stock of

Blank Books and Office Supplies,

bought from first hands for cash and we guarantee lowest prices.

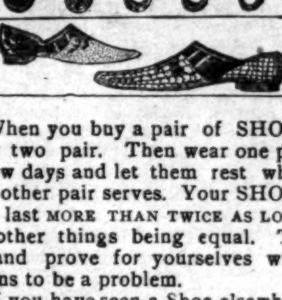
Sole Agents for Remington Standard Typewriters, and Edison's Mimeograph and Supplies.

Send for price list.

C. W. Yates & Co.

117 Market St., Wilmington, N. C.

jan 10 tf



When you buy a pair of SHOES buy two pair. Then wear one pair a few days and let them rest while the other pair serves. Your SHOES will last MORE THAN TWICE AS LONG all other things being equal. Try it and prove for yourselves what seems to be a problem.

If you have seen a Shoe elsewhere you like tell us about it. We will try and get it for you.

Mercer & Evans,

jan 19 tf 115 Princess St.

Mortgage Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF THE POWER OF SALE contained in a mortgage made by Isabella Farrior to the North Carolina Home Building Association, recorded in Book No 16, page 797 of the records of New Hanover County, the undersigned will sell for cash, to the highest bidder, at public auction, at the Court House door in the City of Wilmington, N. C., on Tuesday, the 9th of February, 1897, at 12 o'clock M., the following lot of land in said city to-wit,: Beginning at a point in the eastern line of Seventh street 132 feet north of the northern line of Church street, runs thence east parallel with Church street 135 feet to Wilson street, thence north with the west line of Wilson street 33 feet, thence west parallel with Church street 135 feet to east line of Seventh street, thence south with said line of Seventh street 33 feet to the beginning.

JOHN D. BELLAMY, Attorney for Mortgagee.

jan 19 30t

For Rent,



THE STORE No. 106 NORTH Water street, now occupied by J. L. Croom & Co. Apply to

D. O'CONNOR, Real Estate Agent.

January Offerings.

Winter will soon be gone and Spring Goods MUST find space on our shelves.

For the above reason we are offering some special values in Winter wear. The cut in prices represent a saving of

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.

LADIES' & MISSES' JACKETS

At a discount of 25 per cent. from regular price.

GENTS' UNDERWEAR (RED).

All Wool Scarlet Shirts worth $1.50 each for 75c each. See window display.

ALL REMNANTS

Of Dress Goods, Laces, Linens, Carpet, &c., at 20 per cent. discount.

AGENTS FOR

Warner's Corsets, R. and G. Corsets, Thompson's Glove Fitting Corsets, C-B-Ala Spuite Corsets, Her Majesty's Corsets.

CORSETS, FRENCH WOVEN.

Do you wear an 18, 26, 27 or 29 Corsets? We are offering the above sizes in a special line at 35 cent pair.

ALL WOOL BLANKETS 11-4.

A special lot of large size Blankets for $3.00 pair.

CURTAIN MUSLINS.

We are offering a special value in Muslin at 18c yd.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS

For Centimeri's Kid Gloves, Foster's Kid Gloves, Cluze's Thumb Kid Gloves, Jaros' Underwear, Luzerne's Underwear, Travvli's Underwear.

Our New Embroideries Have Arrived.

The prettiest and most saleable Embroideries that ever came from the loom are being shown and sold. You must see to appreciate the extraordinary attractiveness of this line.

A. D. BROWN,

Successor to BROWN & RODDICK,

No. 29 North Front St.

jan 19 tf

A Drop In Prices.

The old and well known firm of Braddy & Gaylord, of Wilmington's Big Racket Store, is now on the eve of dissolving copartnership. It has been very well managed and very successfully in the past eight years, and the dissolution is coming off for the purpose of opening up a branch store in New York city, where the other partner will be always on the market looking out for bargains of every kind. We now have a large stock of goods on hand that we want to turn into money at a price we have never claimed to sell goods for cash at any time up until now, but now we will sell a good many goods for less than cost for cash, only we are very anxious to raise a large amount of ready cash, and for the dollar down we will sell big values.

1 yard wide Bleaching, worth 6c, now 4½c; our Fine Sea Island Sheeting, 1 yard wide, worth 5c, now 4½c. 1 yard Sheeting, heavy and nice, worth 5c, now 4½c; 36 inch wide Blue Tricot, worth 12½c, now 8½c; 36 inch Dress Plaids, worth 25c, now 17c; our 10c Bed Ticking now 7½c. Our line of Red Flannel worth 40c, now 33c.

Our heavy Pants Jeans, worth 20c now 14c; our line of Cotton Jeans, worth 10c, now 7c. All Dress Goods greatly reduced. Men's and Boy's Suspenders from 5c to 25c. Men's Collars for 5, 7 and 10c. Dragon Spool Cotton, worth 20c, now at 10c per dozen. Fine Envelopes, worth 5c a pack, now 3c. Splendid White Ruled Linen Finish Paper, worth 10c a quire, now 5 quires for 10c. 300 pairs of Woman's Shoes, worth from $1.00 to 2 00 a pair, in odds and ends, now to close at 50c a pair. 200 pairs Men's Shoes, in good solid stock, worth from $1 00 to 2 00, now any of this lot for 95c. A big lot of Children's Shoes put on the counter to close at a bargain, from 15c to 40c.

In our Millinery we do not stop at cost. We make big reductions. The stock is too numerous to mention, but you can buy your Hats and Trimmings at least 25 per cent. or one-quarter less than ever before.

We have a big lot of cheap Cloaks that we want to close from 50c to $3 00. If you want a Cape, Cloak or Jacket of any kind come and look at ours.

In Winter Underwear, Gent's and Ladies', we have made a big reduction. Our 50c Shirts now for 40c; our 25c goods, heavy Shirts, for 18c. Heavy Blue Flannel Overshirts at 75c a piece.

We are at 112 North Front street, opposite the Orton Hotel.

Braddy & Gaylord, Props,

Of Wilmington's Big Racket Store.

P. S.—All parties that have accounts with us, please send in at once or be ready when our collector calls. jan 17 tf

BARGAIN WEEK

—AND—

JANUARY CLEARING SALE.

Terms Strictly Cash. No Goods Charged at Bargain Price.

C. W. Polvogt & Co.,

No. 9 North Front St.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

We will take our annual Inventory February 1st, and to reduce our stock before that time will make the great cannon of Bargains roar as they have never sounded before. Will not issue any tickets during this sale. Don't put off buying. We mention only a partial list of our Bargains.

What other house could handle the Dress Goods we do?

Regular Price.		Bargain Price.
75c	Black and Navy Serge	33
$1 0	Novelty Dress Goods	69
50	Wool Suiting suitable for early Spring wear	25
$1 50	Silk and Wool Plaid	$1 00
19	Scotch Plaid	12½
$5 00	Pattern Suits only	$3 45
$1 75	Beaver for Capes	$ 35
$1 50	Silk Warp Henrietta Black	$1 20
$1 00	46 inch Silk finish Henrietta, Black	69
9	46 inch Silk finish Henrietta, Black	62
65	Fancy Figured Mohair	47
35	Black French Serge	23

About twenty-five other Dress Goods bargains.

DOMESTICS.

Regular Price.		Bargain Price.
15c	Best Lonsdale Cambric	9
10	Yard wide Fruit of Loom. Limit 10 yards.	6½
15	Bleached Pillow Casing	9
8	Bleached Sheeting	10
18	Feather Tick	12½
$1 75	Long Cloth, best quality	$1 50
10	Best India Linen	8
12½	" " "	9
8	" " "	13
25	" " "	19

BLANKETS AND COMFORTS.

The warm weather in the early part of the Winter has caused us to carry over many. Note prices.

Regular Price.		Bargain Price.
$1 50	Satin Cord Comforters	$2 25
$4 00	" " "	$2 75
$1 25	Cretone Cord Comforters	95
$12	Julion Blanket	$8 59
$9 00	Royal Rose	$7 00
$8 00	Royal Rose	$6 00
$4 00	Ferndale Rose	$2 95
$4 50	Household Blanket	$3 25

Special Bargains Second Floor.

20 per cent. discount on Rugs.
20 per cent. discount on Baby Carriages.
20 per cent. discount on Trunks.

SILKS AND VELVETS.

Regular Price.		Bargain Price.
$1 00	27 inch Figured Japanese Silk	65
$1 00	Fancy Waist Silk	50
$1 60	Black Satin Duchess	$1 10
$1 5	Silk Velvet, all shades	85
$1 50	Black Bengaline Silk	75
$1 50	Dresden Silks	$1 15
65	Evening shades of 22 inch Japanese Silk, extra quality	48

TABLE LINENS AND TOWELS.

Regular Price.		Bargain Price.
$1 00	72 inch Bleached Satin Damask	75
89	64 inch Bleached Satin Damask	65
50	60 inch Table Damask	35
59	Turkey Red Table Damask, fast colors,	41
12½	Linen Huck Towel	9
18	Linen Huck Towel	12½
35	Hemstitched Huck Towel	27

Special inducements in Turkish Bath and extra fine Towels.

CARPET AND MATTING.

Oil Cloth and Window Shades.

Regular Price.		Bargain Price.
$1 25	Velvet Carpet	89
85	Brussel Carpets	70
75	Brussel, new pattern	60
75	Wool Ingrain Carpet	5
50	Cotton Chain Carpet	39
50	Door Mats only	40

Fifty Remnants of Fine Matting at half price. Perhaps some of them will suit you.

GLOVES, NOTIONS, &c., &c.

Regular Price.		Bargain Price.
$1 50	Best Treffouse Glove	$1 19
$1 25 and $1 00	Heavy Goat Back Glove	93
	A good Gauntlet Lace or Button Kid Glove only	50
5	French Darning Cotton	2
8	Pins, special to close out.	2
5	Hump Hooks and Eyes	3
10	Best Black Silk	7

This Sale Is For One Week Only Don't Delay.

C. W. Polvogt & Co.,

Sole Agents for W. B. Corsets and Butterick's Patterns. jan 17 tf

High Grade Fertilizers.

TO INSURE A GOOD CROP OF TOBACCO, COTTON, TRUCK OR SMALL GRAIN, USE ONLY

RELIABLE, HIGH GRADE FERTILIZERS,

MANUFACTURED BY

POWERS, GIBBS & CO.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

The Leading Manufacturers of Fertilizers in the South.

Increased Sales for 1896 Fifty Per Cent.

No expense spared in the Manufacture of Goods. Nothing but First-Class Materials Used.

For further information see the bulletins for years past. We lead, others follow.

☞ Correspondence invited. jan 17 tf

OUR MOTTO!

GOOD QUALITY, HONEST QUANTITY,

SELL CHEAP,

Sell "a Heap" and Keep Eternally at It.

J. H. Rehder & Co.,

Near Fourth Street Bridge.

Cut Prices in every Department. jan 17 tf

GREETING.

At the beginning of the New Year we desire to express our gratitude to all who have favored us with their patronage. We have endeavored to gain your confidence by truthfully representing our goods, and by giving good value for every cent paid us. The same policy will be pursued in the future. Wishing our patrons a Happy New Year, we are

Very respectfully,

PETERSON & RULFS.

jan 3 tf

1897.

Groceries and Provisions.

Seed and Fertilizers.

Glue and Hoop Iron.

Peanuts.

HALL & PEARSALL,

Wholesale Grocers,

Nutt and Mulberry streets.

jan 10 D&W tf

Collector's Notice.

HAVING BEEN APPOINTED COLLECTOR of the estate of C. H. Capps, deceased, by the Clerk of the Superior Court of New Hanover County, I hereby notify all persons indebted to the said C. H. Capps to make immediate payment to me, and those to whom the said Capps was indebted at the time of his death will present their claims to me before the 30th day of December, 1897, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

THOS. J. GORE, Collector.

dec 30 1m

L. H. Peterson and Henry McLean,

THE EXPERT BARBERS, CAN BE FOUND at No. 11 South Front street, where they will be pleased to serve their friends. First class work guaranteed. Shaving 10 cents. Give us a call.

Respectfully,

A. PREMPERT,

No. 11 South Front st re

dec 20 tf

COAL! COAL!!

WE ARE SELLING THE VERY

Best Tennessee and Virginia

LUMP COAL

—AT—

1 Ton	$4 50
½ Ton	2 25
¼ Ton	1 25

Cheaper than wood.

W. E. WORTH & CO.

jan 6 tf

Say, Look Below.

FAT Q NCE
HEN U PLUMP
TURKEYS, A GOBBLERS
DEAD OR ALIVE I ALIVE OR DEAD.
L

NOT ON TOAST.

S. W. SANDERS,

jan 21 tf At the Unlucky Corner.